Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14.

vholesale and retail, by

Oct. 2-5-tf

Oct. 2-5-tf

December 4, 1857.

Do. Do.

unusually thorough and extensive.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish:

Spanish Brown; Venetian Red;

2 " Best Sperm Oil; 300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;

MRS. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

Box Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.

For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

Schools.

SELECT SCHOOL.

W. J. BINGHAM & SONS,

Oaks, Orange, N. C.

Spring Session begins January 13th.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. THE FOURTEENTH SESSION will commence on the First Monday in January, 1858. The Teachers employed are of the first order of ability. The course of instruction is

EXPENSES:
Tuition in Elementary Branches......\$15 00

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

atronage.

Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuition from \$10 to \$15; Or-

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board \$10 per month, including washing, lights,

L. C. Graves, A. M., who has served us so long and effi-

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical De-

partment; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

General Notices.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

HAVING purchased a well selected stock of Groceries at the North, and they are now arriving, we will sell low

for the CASH. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as we

or determined to please.

Our stock consists in part as follows:

70 Bags Green Rio Coffee;

Laguyra

10 Bbls. Sugar Crackers; 5 "Soda"

6 "Sugar"
10 Bbls. Irish Potatoes;

25 Boxes prime Cheese;

100 Bags Table Salt; 100 Boxes " " 5 Half Bbls. Family Beef;

short, a complete assortment, at

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just

Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;

Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to \$23 each;

Bureaus, a great variety, from \$4 to \$50; Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;

Towel and light Stands; Extension and other dining Tables;

Burgaw Depot, New Hanover Co., N. C.

GENERAL AGENCY

Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs; Sideboards and Secretaries; A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;

Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.; Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools,

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE

No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C. 286-12—50-tf

Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;

Pier. Mantle and Oval Mirrors:

5 " Unions; 5 " Leaf Lard;

10 Boxes "

10 Kegs "

Sept. 18-[3-tf]

20 Matts Gov. Java "

40 bbls. C. Yellow Sugars; 10 "Crushed Block, a superior article;

150 Whole and Half Boxes Adamantine Candles;

5 Boxes Sperm Candles, fives and sixes;

100 "Colgate's No. 1 and Pale Soaps;

s " " for families; prime Goshen Butter;

Besides Mackerel in quarter and half bbls. and kits; Sal mons; Pickles; Pepper; Spice; Mustard; Grind Stones and fixtures; Wooden and Willow Ware; Brooms; Buckets. In

FURNITURE!!!

Core, VIZ:
Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from \$13 to \$50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy

GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.,

" Herring for snacks;

 College Classes
 20 00

 Music
 20 00

Painting..... 20 00

Oxford, N. C.

" dry assorted:

Druggist & Chemist.

500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;

Linseed Oil;

" Lard Oil;

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 18, 1857.

Professional and Business Cards.

W. H. McRARY & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water Ustreet, Wilmington, N. C.

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do. D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do. Salem, do. J. G. Lash, "Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17] JAMES O. BOWDEN. INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4. 1856.—[31-tf. Wilmington, N. C

ALFRED ALDERMAN, TNSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON. N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.
Feb. 20th, 1857. DAVID E. BUNTING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will pay strict attention to all business in his line. He solicits a share of public batronage, which he hopes to merit by promptitude and fidelity in the transaction of all business ntrusted to him.
July 1st, 1857.

GEO. W. ROSE. CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

s. m. west,

A UCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilming JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Plastering Hair, Philadelphia Press Brick, Fire BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put

Solution of the shortest notice

May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,

Wilmington, N. C.
G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the opublic, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South. Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to \$10 per foot, furnished and put up to order. N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT. SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired, JAMES WILSON, Oct 15-34-1y-7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND, AT HIS Shop corner Walnut and Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, which may be found among which may be found COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES,

WAGGONS, &c.
Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their a lyantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere. Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest ISSAC WELLS. Nov. 31.—18-tf

Coach and Carriage Manufactory-Clinton, N. C. BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themwishing to buy would do well to call and examine for them selves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, ele gance and durability.

**REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short

notice. Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for \$10. Clinton, May 9, 1856-36-tf. NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.

Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

NOTICE. T HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN THE Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBIN-SON. The business hereafter will be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON. J. M. ROBINSON. Wilmington, Jan 1st, 1856

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE. A NY PERSON who may be suffering with any thing of a Cancerous nature, will find me at my residence, twelve miles west of Society Hill, Darlington, South Carolina. If I do not effect a cure, my service and board will be gratuitously bestowed. I will attend to any call until the 15th of June, thence will decline until the 15th September. My object is to secure sective to the nation. I reserve the second ject is to secure safety to the patient. I reserve the second week in March, which time I may be found at the Rock Spring Boarding House, Wilmington, N. C.

PIANO FORTES. TUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 64, 63, 63 and 7 Octave, resewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' wholesale prices, will be asked, and the

J. O. HALE, M. D.

usual guarantees given. JNO. D. LOVE. Wilmington, N. C., May 8th, 1857.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE, WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD. THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished for-eign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed

as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf

JAMES McCLARANAN.

TEN NEGROES TO HIRE. UNTIL FIRST JANUARY NEXT, TEN ABLE-BODIED NEGRO MEN, good Turpentine hands.—
Two of them are coopers and four hewers. Apply to
THOMAS I. FAISON.
Sampson County, Sept. 17th, 1857

10-1t—3-tf

LATEST NEWS FROM SEAT OF WAR. THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL

A NY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUB
A NY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUB
A NY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUB
Bished in the United States, furnished at short notice;

are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be

also for News Papers or Periodicals received as heretofore. got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.

TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.

Winnington, N. C., Nov. 6th 1857. Jan. 11th.-[19-1y.

NOTICE.

WE HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the certificate of stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company, for five shares, in name of Eli Cutchins, deceased, having been lost or mislaid, we shall apply to the Board of Directors for a remarkal of the same.

A RRASWELLL. tors for a renewal of the same. A. BRASWELL, JOHN G. RIEVES, Nov. 20.—12-6t*

PER SCHR. L. P. TMITH, from New York:
50 boxes prime CHEESE;
10 kegs GOSHEN BUTTER;
10 bbls. CITY MESS PORK; 5 " LEAF LARD. Good weights and measures en. Low for cash. GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO. given. Low for cash.

General Notices

THE WARSAW HOUSE Is now open, and the subscriber solicits the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—
His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

LAND FOR SALE.

ONELOT IN THE TOWN OF WHITEVILLE FRONTing on the Public Square—unimproved.

1618 Acres, 3 miles North of Flemington Depot, on W. & M. R. R.

100 Acres, on Cypress Creek, in the neighborhood of Jas. His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon. '' Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale l, by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist & Chemist. Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage ar-

rives at Warsaw at one and a half o'clock. A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor. JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply Nos. 1, 2, and 3. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT, the line.

N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STACE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville. 200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs. Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Inecac

Nov. 6th. 1857 Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above. NOTICE_LANDS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS in Bladen and Sampson county. I offer for sale the PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 1,000 acres, of which 500 is good farming land, and about 200 cleared and in a high state of cultivation; the ballance is good Turpentine lands. Also, NINE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES of good Turpentine Land, five miles above the plantation, and within four miles of South River, and within nine miles of Cape Fear. Also, 450 acres fourteen miles back of Elizabethtown, (the Rail Road passes through,) of good Turpentine and Farming Land. Also, about ONE THOUSAND ACRES in Sampson county, on South River, and within four miles of Cohary; county, on South River, and within four miles of Cohary; and THREE HUNDRED ACRES on Cohary. The above lands will be sold cheap for cash or young negroes, or good notes with interest. For further information, address the subscriber at Cypress Creek P. O., Bladen county.

I will sell the whole together, or in lots to suit.

J. K. MELVIN. October 26th, 1857 GOLD MINES, IRON WORKS AND NEGROES FOR SALE.

Y VIRTUE of a mortgage and power of sale therein contained, executed by Phillip W. Groot, of the city of Albany, to Andrew Hoyl and his Executors, for and in behalf of the High Shoals Manufacturing Company, the undersigned will proceed to sell to the highest bilder, for ready money, at the High Shoals in Gaston county, N. C.,

ON THURSDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1857, that extensive well-known, and valuable property, known SALE.

that extensive, well-known, and valuable property, known as the HIGH SHOALS, embracing about FIFTEEN THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND, a portion of it productive grain-growing Land.

Also, several rich GOLD MINES, opened and now being LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.

MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal petronger. Also, many inexhaustible bodies of IRON ORE, which have been profitably worked.

Also, a WATER POWER unsurpassed by any in the

Also, SIXTEEN NEGROES, all, but one, Fellows and Me THOMAS GRIER, W. P. BYNUM, Ex'rs. of A. Royal.

Board in advance, is \$6 50; Tuimon from \$10 60 \$15, Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to
W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.
Sept. 4th, 1857 Oct. 6, 1857 TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE. The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857. New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilnington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jack-Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the ciently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfac-

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.

The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—
Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington.

STEDMAN'S SALEM MAGAZINE. TS TO BE THE TITLE OF A LITERARY PERIODICAL, to be Published Monthly, in the Town of Salem, N. C., by ANDREW J. STEDMAN, a Member of the North Carolina

In offering to the Public my Magazine, I claim for the Editorial chair no superiority over that department of other like Periodicals; but I do claim for the talent of North Caro lina, and the South generally, that will be brought to its support. Southern patronage. And I also as a southern man, and the Editor of a Southern Magizine, claim at the hands of the Southern country, and especially of North Carolina, that aid support that will here, at home, establish, upon a firm basis, a fountain of Literature, and exclusively a Home Literary Magazine.

Magazine.

Many are the Magazines now published in the Northern States that are flooding the whole Southern country. There is not, (it is probable,) a county in any Southern State that is not visited by "Harper," "Graham," "Peterson," or "Godey;" while here, in North Carolina and the South, where genius unsurpassed and unequaled reigns, the literary talent that is brought into exercise is dedicated to the support of Northern Magazines, while Southern enterprise, taste and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy and talent bow in humble submission to such suicidal policy

Why, I ask, cannot we-North Carolina, the South-send greeting to our Southern clime a Magazine, acceptable for the many qualities that adorn the pages of the most chaste, elegant and Periodical? It is true that the South has her Magazines; but few in number are they, and unknown, compared to the publications of the north, which every mail brings to our home, filled with the result of hired labor, and

My Magazine will be the usual size; and nothing will be and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock for cash, at manufacturer's lovest cash prices, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers. admitted to its pages but such articles as will meet the approval of the most fastidious. It shall be
ILLUSTRATED WITH ENGRAVINGS AND PLATES of the most elegant texture, equaling in beauty and style any executed at the North.

My price of supscription is THREE DOLLARS per year, which is required to be paid in advance, as the expense to be incurred in establihing such a publication will not admit of a credit system The following are among the articles to be found in his of a credit system. The first Number will be issued 1st January, 1858. A. J. STEDMAN, Editor and Proprietor. Sept'r 1, 1857. N. B. My Address until the 1st of November will be Pitts-borough, N. C.—After that time it will be Salem, N. C.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, New Hanover County.
IN EQUITY. FALL TERM, A. D. 1857. William J. Pigford Petition for sale of Land.

and others,
TN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Equity, in the above cause, made at the last Term, I shall offer for sale, at public Auction, at Leesburg, New Hanover county, on the 26th of December, a tract of Land, lying in the county of New Hanover, in or near the Washington District, containing about 183 acres, and bounded by the lands of Archibald McMillan, David Rooks, and Rufus Gar-

TERMS—5 per cent. cash—the balance on twelve months time; purchaser giving bond with good security.

Given under my hand at office, this, 27th of November, Clerk and Master in Equity. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Duplin County.

RANAWAY FROM THE PLANTATION OF THE Subscriber, in Duplin county, on the last day of June, 1856, his negro man named ALLEN, aged about 22 or 23 years, stout built, middle sized, rather light complected for a negro, had the mark of a burn on one of his hands.

Also sometime during the present year, his negro man "HARRY," employed on the N. C. and Atlantic R. R.—Harry is a black negro about 40 years of age, middle sized. Supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of the plantation of Daniel Bowden, Esq., in Duplin county.

I will give the above reward of \$150 for the return of the negroes to me or their lodgment in any jail so that I can get them, or \$100 for Allen and \$50 for Harry, if taken separately.

Party Danot New Hanover Co., N. C.

4-tf Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term,
A. D., 1857.

RDERED, as one of the general rules of this Court,
that, hereafter, the Docket of Civil Causes shall be
taken up on Monday of each term, and proceeded with until Wednesday evening; and that Thursday of each term is
appointed as the day on which the Calender of cases on
the State Docket shall be taken up, and the same proceeded
with until the whole is finished; and that all parties and with
nesses be recognized and summoned to appear accordingly. "And it is further ordered, that the Clerk of this Court give notice of this rule, as required by the Statute in such cases made and provided, and that it be published in the Wilmington Journal for six successive weeks."

Test, JOHN J. WHITEHEAD, Clerk.

Dec. 4th, 1857.—14-6t. LANDS FOR SALE.

For the Sale of Books, News Papers and Periodicals.

A NY BOOK, PERIODICAL OR NEWS PAPER PUBlished in the United States, furnished at short notice; THE SUBSCRIBER being desirous of changing his business, offers for sale all his LANDS lying in Duplin county, on Muddy Creek and Stafford Swamp. Also, one other tract lying on the Back Swamp, containing thirteen or fourteen hundred acres of Turpentine land,— and within about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing.

Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing about eight or nine miles of Chincapin Landing. Also, one other tract lying on Chincapin Road, containing two hundred and sixty acres.

The last the state good which have place the track

General Notices.

LAND FOR SALE.

Register. 1863 Acres, on Black Creek, adjoing the lands of Caleb Spivey. 103 Acres, on Bright's Mill Branch, 4 miles North of Whiteville—improved.

A full description of above Lands is unnecessary, as per

ons wishing to purchase will wish to examine for themselves.

All, or any part of these tracts, will be sold low for cash. or on one, two and three years credit, where the payment is secured beyond doubt. Interest from date of purchase. Whiteville, N. C., Nov. 27 .- 13-4t* . T. S. MEMORY. HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

HOUSE AND SHIP PAINTING.

THE SUBSCRIBER WOULD RESPECTFULLY INFORM
the citizens of Wilmington and the surrounding country
that he is now prepared to execute every description of
HOUSE and SHIP PAINTING, GRAINING, etc., and will
endeavor to do all work in his line punctually and in good
style, and 2t as reasonable rates as can be afforded.
All orders left at his shop, formerly known as Mr. Darby's
Cooper Shop, Orange street, below Front, will be promptly
attended to.

Nov. 10.—56-3t—11-3m*

Blowing from Guns at Peshawur.

A letter from Peshawur, in Blackwood for Novem ber, has the following: It was an awfully imposing scene! All the troops and natives, armed and disarmed, loyal and disaffected were drawn up on parade, forming three sides of a square and drawn up very carefully, you may be sure, so that any attempt on the part of the disaffected to rescue the doomed prisoners would have been easily checked.— Forming the fourth side of the square were drawn up the guns, (9 pounders,) ten in number, which were to be used for the execution. The prisoners, under a strong European guard, were then marched into the squaretheir crimes and sentences read aloud to them, and at the head of each regiment; they were then marched around the square, and up to the guns. The first ten were picked out—their eyes were bandaged, and they were bound to the guns, their backs leaning against the muz-zles, and their arms fastened to the wheels. The portfires were lighted, and at a signal from the artillery major, the guns were fired. It was a horrid sight that then met the eye; a regular shower of human fragments of heads, of arms, of legs, appeared in the air through the smoke, and when that cleared away, these fragments lying on the ground—fragments of Hindoos and fragments of Musselmans, all mixed together, were all that remained of those ten mutineers. Three times more was this scene repeated; but so great is the disgust we feel for the atrocities committed by the rebels that we had no room in our hearts for any feeling or pity; perfect callousness was depicted on every European's face; a look of grim satisfaction could even be seen in the countenances of the gunners serving the guns. But far different was the effect on the native portion of the spectators; their black faces grew ghastly pale as they gazed

breathlessly at the awful spectacle. You must know that this is nearly the only form in which death has any terror for a native. If he is hung, or shot by musketry, he knows that his friends or relatives will be allowed to claim his body, and will give him the funeral rites sonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and required by his religion; if a Hindoo, that his body will be burned with all due ceremonies; and if a Mussulman. that his remains will be decently interred, as directed in the Koran. But if sentenced to death in this form, he knows that his body will be blown into a thousand pieces, and that it will be altogether impossible for his relatives, however devoted to him, to be sure of picking up all the fragments of his own particular body; and the thought that perhaps a limb of some one of a different religion to himself might possibly be burned or buried with the remainder of his own body in agony to him.— But notwithstanding this, it was impossible for the mutineers' direst hater not to feel some degree or admiration for the way in which they met their deaths. Nothing in their lives became them like the leaving of them. Of the whole forty, only two showed any signs of fear, and they were bitterly reproached by the others for so disgracing their race. They certainly died like men.— After the first ten were disposed of, the next batch, who had been looking on all the time, walked up to the guns quite calmly and unfalteringly, and allowed themselves to be blindfolded and tied up without moving a muscle,

> friends them well at the hour of death. It teaches them well that great and useful lesson, how to die. Excessive Loyalty.-A French cook exhorted his son and pupil not to push the mustard to fanaticism.— The people of England should recommend to their Canadian brethren not to push their loyalty to the same extravagant point. Harper's Magazine has been banished the patriotic provinces, in consequence of an arti-

cle tortured into an insult to the Queen. Latterly the

Herald, of Montreal, has undertaken to utter some words apologetic for Nena Sahib. It is amusing to witness the ferocious onslaught consequence upon the offending journal. It is proposed to denominate it, from this time forward, the Montreal Sepoy, and also that the Montreal Field Battery shall be called upon to "blow from a cannon" a copy of its Then I appeal to North Carolina and other Southern States to aid me in 'my enterprise, and in promoting a literary taste amongst those upon whom, as a Southern man 1 have as a "truculent Yankee sheet," the connection between which epithet and the apology for Nena Sahib the hotheaded Canadians do not, by the way, make clear; and the extent of its disloyalty is measured by the supposi-tion that it would next undertake a defence of Harper, if it dared, which it doesn't, they say, and so probably won't. Meetings of "British Bayonets" have been held, to consider the momentous matter, at which the Herald has been condemned as treasonable, depraved, and "an outrage on the feelings of the community, which is loyal to its very core." Many other terrible steps have been taken for the mortification and discomfiture of the unlucky Herald, too numerous to mention. It strikes us that our Canadian neighbors view the subject from an entirely wrong point. They should rejoice over the possession of a journal having the power to wake them up as often as once in eight years—we believe it was just eight years ago when the Herald created a somewhat similar sensation on the annexation question —and not allow their patriotic prejudices to interfere with their admiration at so remarkable an evidence of newspaper vigor and force among them.

Settlements.—An officer of the army who was stationed nearly a year in Utah, and who passed over the Spanish trail-from Salt Lake City to Los Angeles in command of a detachment of United States troops in 1855-informs us that he camped for several days at Mountain Meadows, the scene of the late horrible massacre of over one hundred emigrants, and that there is no room for the shadow of a doubt but that the Mormons were cognizant of and instigated this horrible butchery. The Indians in the vicinity of Fillmore, Parowan, and all the southern settlements extending to the Virgin river, are entirely under the control of the Mormons; the chiefs are recognized members of the Mormon church and missionaries are constantly residing with them. He further informs us that it would be impossible for the Indians to plan an attack upon even a single wagon train, without the knowledge of the Mormons, and that for years no small party of Americans has ever been safe in traveling this route. As a matter of necessity, all small trains have assumed the name of Mormons to travel safe ly. These Indians are well armed with rifles, and supplied with ammunition by the Mormons, and at the time of the passage of the United States troops through their country in 1855 every effort was made by the Mormons

NEGROES FOR SALE:

NEGROES FOR SALE:

NEW VIRTUE OF A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of the County of Duplin, State of North Carolina, made at October Term, A. 11. " 11. " 25. " " IV. " VII. Evil and in New Hanover County, consisting of the subscriber on the premises. Three very convenient size of the county of Duplin, State of North Carolina, made at October Term, A. 11. "

If the first part of this extraordinary poem by the gifted Haskell is as wild as the cry of a lost spirit, the second is as peaceful and beautiful as a dream of the

For the Louisville Journal. The Ransomed.

BY GEN. WM. T. HASKELL, OF MEMPHIS, TENN. Lines suggested by my restoration to health from recent physical debility and mental distraction.

Note.—These lines are respectfully and affectionately dedicated to Mrs. Louisa Jane Rice, the amiable and gentle hearted and accomplished matron of the Eastern Kentucky Asylum for the Insane at Lexington, by an attached friend, who will never forget her tenderness and ministering care when the pathway of life was very dark to him. She will reap her reward in the "land of the hereafter."

Lexington Asylum, Nov. 20, 1857.

PART I. I'm adrift on life's ocean, and wildly I sweep, Aimless and helmless, its fathomless deep, The wild winds assail me, it threateningly storms, The clouds roll around me in hideous forms The clouds roll around me in indeous forms
I drift to a lee-shore! I strike! I am aground!
The mad waters 'whelm me—I drown! oh, I drown!
Mercy, oh, mercy! oh, Lord, set me free,
And take me, oh, take me, to Heaven and Thee.

I wander life's desert, lone, desolate, sad, Faint, reeling, and weary—I'm mad! oh, I'm mad! No glad waters greet me, no streams flowing free, I perish! I perish! Oh God! set me free. Ah! hopeless I pray Thee, 'tis idle an vain, I perish! I perish! Rain—rain—give me rain, Let the stream of deliverance flow gently to me, And drift me, oh! drift me to Heaven and Thee.

'Mid the wranglings of men and their conflicts so fierce, Half mad and despairing, my lips spit a curse, Instead of imploring a Refuge, and Peace, From Life's maddening battle, for Hope and Release, I bear on defiantly, proud, reckless, unblanched, At the dangers that hem me—the curses I launched At Earth and at Heaven, Lord! mercy for me, Receive me! receive me! to Heaven and Thee.

PART II. But the storm howls no longer, the desert is gone, The battle's fierce strife no more hurries me on, The tempests no more lash the ocean's calm breast, And the clouds float in beauty far to the West, I move through Life's bowers full of bliss and of love, Looking fondly to Earth, and with transport above, And an angel soft whispers, "The Lord sets thee free, To come to me! come to me! dwell here with me!"

I thank Thee, oh Lord! that my raving career Was checked by the hand of Omnipotence, here, That struck from its jarred equilibrium the mind Whose balance my madness and folly combined Had periled fore'er in my earthly career, While night's thick'ning darkness encompassed me h And my sadsoul is ransomed, unprisoned and free, I am coming, oh, Lord! I bow gently to Thee. Joy! joy! Oh! anguish and sorrow no more Shall lead me, its victim, on Life's Crumbling shore, The winds waft me gently, I perish no more, I thirst not, the war of Life's struggle is o'er, Hope beckons me on, with its sweet, whispering tale, To walk through, all hopefully, Life's pleasant vale, And I come to Thee, Lord! unprisoned and free,

And I bless Thee! oh! bless Thee! for mercy to me. List of Appointments of the N. C. M. E. Conference Raleigh District-R. O. Burton, P. E. Station—L. N. Hendron. City Mission—Gaston Farrow and R. T. Heffin. Col'd. Charge—Jas. Reid.

do. Circuit—T. S. Campbell. Henderson and Clarksville Circuit—John Pillett. Granville-John W. Floyd. Person-P. W. Archer. Hillsboro' Circuit-H. Gray. G. Barrett and P. H. Joyner, Roanoke do. —H. T. Hudson and T. W. Moore. do Col'd Mission—P. W. Yarrell. Chapel Hill—A. W. Mangum. Eno Mission—To be sumplied.

Eno Mission— To be suppli Raleigh Female Seminary—D. R. Bruton. R. T. Heffin—Editor N. C. Advocate. Greensboro' District—N. H. D. Wilson, P. E. do. Station—L. S. Burkhead.

do. Station—L. S. Burkhead.
Guilford Circuit—Jno. M. Gunn.
Uwhara do. —Wm. C. Gannon.
Normal College—C. M. Anderson.
Montgomery—John S. Davis.
Deep River—N. A. Hooker.
Rockingham—Peter Doub and George W. Heppinstall.
Haw River—R. P. Bibb. do. Mission—To be supplied Franklinsville—Jos. C. Thomas. Alamance—Alex. Gattis. Wentworth—A. Norman.
Baxter Craven—President of Normal College. Wm. Barringer—Agent of Greensboro' Female College. Salisbury District—N. F. Reid, P. E. Station-R. S Moran. Rowan—M. C. Thomas. East Rowan—J. F. Keerns. Mocksville—S. H. Helsebeck, T. B. Reeks, sup. Iredell—Wm. Carter, W. W. Albea, sup.

Alexander—W. B. Richardson. South Iredell—Thos. L. Triplett. Wilkes—Jas. F. Smoot. Surry—M. L. Wood. Forsythe—L. Rush. Winston—Jas. H. Wheeler. Davidson—S. D. Adams. Blue Ridge Mission—E. Moore. Fisher River do. -To be supplied. Little do. do. —Do. do.
Jonesville—J. W. Avant.
Danville District—J. P. Moore, P. E. Yancevville Circuit-J. W. Lewis.

Leasburg—Jas. P. Simpson. Halifax—W. W. Jordan, C. W. King. Do. Col. Mission—To be supplied. Stanton—D. C. Johnson. Pittsylvania—J. D. Halstead. Franklin—B. M. Williams. Franklin—B. M. Williams.
Aleghaney Col. Mission—B. B. Shelton.
Patrick—C. M. Pepper.
Stokes—J. B. Alford.
Henry—C. H. Phillips.
Hillsboro'—Jas. B. Bobbitt.
Jas. Jamieson, President of Danville Female College.
Washington District—R. J. Carson, P. E.
Do Station—T. P. Ricand.
Tar River Circuit—Lemon Shell.

Tar River Circuit—Lemon Shell. Nash "S. D. Peeler, Nash "S. D. Peeler. Columbia—W. D. Mecham, Mattamuskete—W. M. D. Moore. Plymouth—T. W. Guthrie. Williamston—H. H. Gibbons. Bath-S. Robertson. Neuse-Jas. B. Bailey. Neuse Mission—N. A. H. Goddin. New Berne District—Ira T. Wyche, P. E.

Centenary—A. Waver. Col'd Mission—W. M. Walsh. Do Circuit—Geo. E. Wyche. Snow Hill—D. W. Doub. Wilson Station—J. W. Tucker. Goldsboro' Station—John S. Long. Kinston Circuit—B. F. Long. Tarboro' "Wm. Closs. Everittsville—C. P. Jones. Smithfield—Wm. E. Pell. Duplin—J. A. Cunningham. Onslow—J. J. Hines. Trent_J. H. Hill.

Trent—J. H. Hill.
Beaufort, Ann Street—Jos. H. Wheeler.
Purvis Chapel—To be supplied.
Contentnea Mission—J. Johnson.
S. M. Frost, President of Wayne Female College.
Wilmington District—D. B. Nicholson, P. E.
Do. Front Street—Charles F. Deems.
Sailor Bethel—John N. Andrews.
Fifth Street—Jas. E. Mann.
Topsail Circuit—Williamson Harriss.
New Hanover and Onslow Mission—J. H. Jefferson.
Sampson Circuit—M. J. Hunt and A. D. Beets.

Sampson Circuit—M, J. Hunt and A. D. Beets. Bladen—Daniel Culberth. Buckhorne Mission—W. S. Chafin, Fayetteville—W. H. Bobbitt.

Do Evans Chapel—Jos. B. Martin.
Do Circuit—To be supplied.
Roberson do P. J. Carraway.
Whitesville—O. J. Brent. Whitesville—U. J. Brent.
Smithville—W. F. Clegg.
Cape Fear Mission—M. N. Taylor.
Atlantic District—John Jones, P. E.
Portsmouth and Ocracoke—To be supplied. Cape Lookout—John Jones. Cape Hatteras—John L. Newby. Straits—Jos. Wheeler. Next Conference to be held at New Berne.

Delegates to the next General Conference:—D. B. Nicholson, C. F. Deems, R. T. Heflin, Wm. Closs, Wm. Barringer, N. H. D. Wilson, Peter Doub, N. F. Reid. Reserves :- Ira T. Wyche, C. P. Jones.

The Supreme Court Will commence its Winter Term, in this City, on Wednesday, the 30th day of December. Causes will be called as follows: Jan. 1, those from the I. Circuit.

" 4, " " " 11, " "

do do do 7 00 do do 12 00 do renewed weekly, 14 00

The Grand Lodge of Ancient York Masons of North-Carolina was in session, in this City, during the present week. The representation of delegates was quite a full one; and we understand their proceeding have been marked by the utmost harmony and good feeling.

On Wednesday evening provision was made to liquidate the debt of \$14,000 with which the Trustees of St. John's College have been embarrassed; and the prospect seems to be that that institution will be in operation at no distant day. It is said to be one of the finest buildings in the State, and it is most eligibly located. This debt had already been provided for by subscriptions; but being contingent, they are not now available, but will ultimately become so, when they will be applied

The session was brought to a close on Thursday evening. The following are the officers elect for the ensuing

Alfred Martin, Wilmington, G. M., J. T. Alexander, Lincolnton, S. G. W., J. M. Cox, Perquimans, J. G. W., C. W. D. Hutchings, Raleigh, G. T.,

The following are the officers appointed by the Grand Master: James W. Osborne, Charlotte, D. G. M.,

W. J. Pope, Hookerton, S. G. D., J. A. Murray, Alamance, J. G. D., Jas. McDaniel, Fayetteville, G. C. District Deputy Grand Masters: 1st District, R. N. Forbes, Snow Hill,

J. T. Littlejohn, Oxford, Grand Marshall. E. F. Watson, Alamance, G. S. B. A. Thomas, ____, G. Pur.

J. T. Littleiohn, Oxford, P. Custis, Newbern,

J. McDaniel, Fayetteville. Committee on Masonic Jurisprudence: P. W. Fanning, Wilmington,

A. T. Jerkins, Newbern,

U. S. Circuit Court. The tribunal, Mr. Justice Wayne presiding, virtually closed its session on Thursday last, after disposing of all the cases ready for trial on the several dockets. On Wednesday, the case of Edmund Wilkins of Northampton vs. the Schooner Alexiana, in Admiralty, was argued by Messrs. Badger, Bryan, Miller and Gilliam for the

terest and costs. The District Attorney, with whom was associated Mr. Busbee, announced his readiness to try the several cases of the United States vs. John G. Gully. Messrs. Badger and Miller, the defendant's council, moved for a continuance, and, upon affidavit, the Court continued

The defendant, Gully, being required to give bail in the sum of \$15,000, and failing, was committed. On Thursday, Jas. K. Marriott, Esq., of this City, was appointed by Judge Wayne U. S. Commissioner. Raleigh Standard.

The University. The annual meeting of the Board of Trustess of the University of North Carolina was held in the Executive Office, in this City, on Monday last—present, His Excellency Gov. Bragg, President Swain, and Messrs. Charles Manly, R. M. Saunders, William Eaton, jr., John H. Bryan, Charles L. Hinton ,D. W. Courts, and W. W.

Gov. Manly, was submitted, presenting a full and satisfactory exhibit of the financial condition of the Univer-

A number of letters and testimonials were read, setting forth the qualifications and claims of persons who are applicants for the Professorship of Chemistry and Geology, made vacant by the death of Dr. Mitchell .-But after reading these, and after some conversation on the subject, it was unanimously determined to postpone the appointment to this Professorship until Monday the

Congress...Wednesday, Dec. 9. SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the financies; also, two reports from the Secretary of State—one showing the disbursements of that department during the last fiscal year, and the other showing the number of the American seamen registered in the several ports of entry of the United States during the year ending September 30, 1857. Mr. Gwin presented sundry joint resolutions of the legislature of California, and also gave notice of his intention to introduce a Pacific-railroad bill, and a bill to organize the

Territory of Arizona. Mr. Douglas spoke at considerable length in review of the present aspect of the Kansas question, and the views expressed thereon in the President's message.— Messrs. Bigler and Mason addressed the Senate on the same topic. The further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday next; and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House of Representives.—The consideration of Mr. Houston's resolution to proceed to the election of a printer for the House of Representatives for the Thirty-fifth Congress was resumed. The substitute of Mr. Smith, of Virginia, appointing a special committee to ingestigate the subject of the printing of Congress, was decided in the negative; when Mr. Houston's resolution was adopted. A provise is appended to the resolution reserving the right of Congress to modify the existing laws on this orbital to the resolution of the resolution reserving the right of Congress to modify the existing laws on this orbital to the resolution of the resolution of the resolution of the right of Congress to modify the existing laws on this orbital to the resolution of the right of laws on this subject as it may see proper. Mr. Chas. B. Steadman, of Ohio, was elected printer, over Geo. M. Weston, by a vote of 121 to 89. Agreeably to an order of the House, the members then drew for seats. Washington Union.

Congress_Thursday Dec. 9th. Senate.—Very little business was done, but at an early hour the Senate went into executive session, after which they adjourned until Monday next. House of Representives.—A communication was

received from the Secretary of War, stating that the usual appropriation for the manufacture of arms was by some mistake from the appropriation bill passed by the last Congress, and requesting that an act be passed as soon as possible making the correction.— Also, another communication announcing that the new hall was ready for the use of the House of Representatives. On motion, the Speaker was authorized to appoint the standing committees. Mr. Dowdell, of Ala bama, introduced a resolution that the ministers of the Gospel in this city be requested to open the daily sessions of the House with prayer, "without compensation." On Mr. Stephens's motion this clause was struck out, and the resolution adopted. A resolution was also adopted that the extra copies of documents printed by order of the last Congress be delivered to the members of the present The House than adjourned to Monday next.—Union.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The letter from the Utah expedition received by the Republican, the main points of which were telegraphed this morning, states that Col. Cook's command, comprising the 10th regiment of in-fantry, was at a point 150 miles west of Fort Laramie on the 3d of November. Thus far the traveling had been easy and pleasant, but the weather had become colder. Provisions were getting scarce, the provender giving out, and it is now apparent that great hardships were before them. Still, notwithstanding the threats received from Salt Lake City, the entire army would pro-

charged 37 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

A3 No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted. Meeting of the Grand Lodge.

to the college fund as an endowment.

W. T. Bain, Raliegh, G. S.

" W. K. Blake, rayette......."

" Joshua Roberts, Asheville.

N. S. Earp, Raleigh, G. Tyler.

Committee of Foreign Correspondence:

W. G. Hill, Raleigh.—Raleigh Standard.

libellant, and Messrs. Moore and W. A Wright for the defendant. His Honor on Thursday morning delivered a decree in favor of the libellant, awarding damages, in-

the case until next Term. The spacial Agent of the Government, S. G. Dodge,

Esq., has been indefatigable in investigating and preparing these cases for trial. Some two or three days after his arrival here, the defendant was arrested; and such was the activity of the Government Agent, that in ten cases indictments were found, and the evidence sufficiently collected to enable the Counsel for the Government to press for a trial.

Holden. The annual report of the Secretary and Treasurer,

4th day of next month, when it is hoped and believed a larger number of Trustees will be in attendance.

Raleigh Standard.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, DEC. 18, 1857.

TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper, without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

A Queer Coincidence.

Some years ago, Duncan K. McRae, Esq., took occaspeech delivered by him at a River and Harbor meeting Indian outrages committed upon emigrants. The Morheld at the Masonic Hall. We need not now say how mons are unpopular, and will get credit for all the harm far that speech ran counter to the principles of the Dem- they actually do, and a heap more that they do not do. ocratic people of this county. That it did do so, and A Mr. Aiken makes a statement in the Los Angelos that Mr. McRae was aware of the fact, is sufficiently Star, of a journey overland to California. He says: evidenced by an explanatory letter from him, published of 1852-'53. In the spring of 1853 a new administrato say; for we have to do simply with the facts as they alive with men to watch the movements of the army. exist, not with the motives of individuals. One thing is of wagons loaded with an outfit of provisions, munitions certain. Mr. McRae, in the summer of 1853, announced of war, etc., about twelve miles from Salt Lake city, on himself a candidate for Congress upon the distribution the 20th of September, early in the morning. We learnissue, but having received the appointment of Consul to ed from Dr. Dunion, surgeon to Brigham Young's army, Paris, retired from the field, and went to France, leaving Mr. Leak to occupy the ground which he had left themselves would burn their city, towns, forts, etc., and vacant. Mr. Leak got about as badly beaten as a gen- lay every habitation in ashes. That they had already

In this year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, Mr. McRae returns from France. The years of his sojourn there have been like a blank—the failed to reach his ear-while the rest of mankind talk of Kansas. Nicaragua, the monetary crisis, the empty treasury, and the new loan, Mr. McRae begins exactly where he left off years ago-distribution is still the panacea for all our ills. It is like the hot-water and bloodletting of Dr. Sangrado. The treasury is depleted, emptied, impoverished—empty it more, says Mr. McRae, take from it the proceeds of the sales of the public lands. and give these proceeds to the States. Rob Peter and pay Paul. Make yourself a financier by taking money out of one pocket and putting into another.

The doctrine is a queer one, but it is Mr. McRae's doctrine and he has not only a right to believe in it himself, but to induce other people to do so if he can. We object only to its being promulgated as Democratic doctrine, which it is not. And we here take occasion to remark as we did freely at the time when speaking about the matter at all, that the appointment of Mr. McRae to the Consulate at Paris was an unfortunate one, not because of any personal objections to Mr. McRae, but his protection. because of the apparent sanction given to a violation of the principles upon which the administration itself had been placed in power.

But the coincidence to which we mainly wish to call House at Mobile. attention, will be better understood by a reference to two letters which have recently made their appearance. One is dated October 22nd, 1857, signed by Mr. McRae and addressed to Wm. F. Daney, Esq., of Edgecombe County, by whom it is published in the Tarboro' Press of the 28th ult.; the other is dated December 6th, 1857, ted States is fully in carnest about this matter. signed by W. F. Leak, Esq., and addressed to the editors of the different Fayetteville papers.

refer to the letter from Mr. McRae, above mentioned. In that letter Mr. McRae simply promulgates the scheme discussed at length before. In his letter to Mr. Daney. Mr. McRae says, "having no political aspiration to gratify-having voluntarily yielded an honorable office into the hands of the administration, and being altogether desirous of devoting myself entirely to my profession, I am enabled to communicate with you in entire frankness.' And again, towards the close of the same letter, Mr. McRae says-" For my own part, I wish some practical farmer, a Democrat, would take this issue in hand and appeal to the people upon it." In the face of these declarations, we could not, without positive discourtesy, regard Mr. McRae as a candidate, or likely to be a candidate—we cannot now so regard him without tacitly accusing him of insincerity in the declarations he has made, and the letter of Mr. Leak comes forward to put the matter at rest, by bringing into the field the "practical farmer "-the "coming man" upon whom Mr. McRae's mental vision was fixed. Regarding Mr. McRae's declarations as made in good faith, and this we feel ourselves bound to do, we must consider him precluded from being himself a candidate for Governor, and regard him as pledged to support the author of the following letter :-

ROCKINGHAM, Dec'r 6, 1857.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son :-Gentlemen :-You are authorized and requested to announce myself as a emocratic candidate for Governor at the ensuing Guberna-

My views upon the public land question are too well under tood to require any comment at the present. At the prop er time they will not be withheld. Respectfully.

Your most ob't. W. F. LEAK.

P. S. A similar letter is sent to each of the town papers. W. F. L.

It is certainly a little strange that Mr. McRae should have been the precursor—the avant courier—of Mr. Leak's candidacy upon this issue, just before leaving this country in 1853, and that his first public appearance after his return should have been in the same ca

Of course, under these circumstances, we cannot bring ourselves to regard Mr. McRae in the light of a candidate, or even an aspirant for the office of Governor. We are unable to see how he can be. It is not, therefore, our wish or intention to enter thus early upon any personal canvass for or against any aspirant for that position. Mr. Leak's strength and weakness on that point we know like a book, and shall be prepared to meet the issue at the proper time on its own merits, avoiding reference to the mere mouth-pieces of what we deem error, as far, at least, as possible. We have lived long enough to know that principles ought to be adhered to as the rock of our political salvation, while personal squabbles for or against mere men are useless and unprofitable.

Kansas.--The special session of the Legislature of Kansas, called together by acting Governor Stanton, organized on the 8th instant. Stanton recommends the passage of a law directing the election on the Constitution to be held under different officers, on the same day and at the same places as those prescribed by the Constitutional Convention. Also, authorizing the people to vote for the Constitution in either form or against it in

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was given about ten o'clock this morning, proceeding from the burning of the residence of Mr. Richard A. Risley, on Fourth street, near Queen. The fire originated in the kitchen, but spread rapidly to the dwelling house, which was consumed, together with all the other buildings on the lot, as well as a small negro house on an adjoining lot. The house ad-

joining, occupied by Mr. Henry J. Risley, was scorched. The property burned or injured, with the exception county (Wisconsin) jail, by the name of Sam Witham, of the negro house, belonged to Mr. R. A. Risley, whose has been amusing himself and astonishing the jailor with Sugars joss is estimated at two thousand dollars. He had no his reats of strength. Changest patent

From California, the Lithmus and Utah. The Star of the West arrived at New York on Monday, with California dates to the 20th ult., Utah dates to the 7th October, and dates from the Isthmus to the close of last month. She brings over two millions in

The California news is not important. The people there are not suffering so much from hard times as their neighbors on the Atlantic coast. Gold mining has been fairly remunerative—the finances of the State are in a 000. healthy condition—the banking houses have stood the shock—the people of California are very bitter against sion to promulgate certain distribution doctrines in a the Mormons, upon whom they lay the blame of all the

We proceeded quietly and uninterruptedly on our in the columns of the Journal. That was in the winter journey as far as Sweet Water. Here we saw about one hundred and fifty armed men, (all Mormons;) they had established an observatory to watch the approach tion entered upon power. Whether or not Mr. McRae and movements of Gen. Harney's army. We were indeemed that his claims had been neglected, is not for us formed by them that the surrounding mountains were

We next met a company of armed men with a train that they had taken a vote at Salt Lake City, that the United States army forced its way into Utah they picked out secret places in the mountains to "chache their provisions and make their future abode with the Indians. The doctor said that arrangements were already entered into that, provided the army should enter the settlement, every city, town and village in the States stirring events which have agitated the country have of California, Missouri and Iowa should be immediately burned: that they had men to do this who were not known to be Mormons! And that they would cut off all the emigrant trains, army stores, etc.; that no man, woman or child should hereafter cross the plains without being scalped; that they depended upon and expected the Indians to perform this infernal and cowardly part

Unless there be something behind that the public is not informed of, we see no chance for Walker's success

in Nicaragua. The report says :--"On the 24th of November a small steamer, the Fashion, appeared off the port of San Juan. She did not attempt to enter but ran down to the Colorada river, where Walker landed fifty men.

"On the following day she came into Greytown at full speed, with only ten men on deck. She ran alongside of a hulk, and before the boat of the U.S. sloop of war Saratoga could board her, Walker and his party, amounting to one hundred and fifty men, had landed at

Capt. Chatard, of the Saratoga, ordered them away from Mr. Scott's premises, and has taken Greytown and the property belonging to the Transit Company, under

He has also informed Walker that he will not allow any depredations to be committed in either place.
"On the Fashion's papers being overhauled, it was found that she was regularly cleared from the Custom

"She is now here (Aspinwall.) The British steamer Dee is also here, with despatches for the senior officer of payment. They paid up capital of the bank and the rethe British ilect on this station, and also for Com. Paul-

ding of the U. S. steam frigate Wabash. We have little doubt but a strict watch will be kept to prevent reinforcements. The government of the Uni-

The Constitution of Oregon has been ratified by the people, who voted against slavery and exclude free ne We have for various reasons foreborne to publish or groes.

Things about the Court House.

The election to-day is progressing very quietly. At which he brought forward years ago, and which we had half-past twelve o'clock there were about two hundred half-past twelve o'clock there were about two hundred was a further subsidency of the pressure, and leans on and fifty votes polled. How the thing is likely to go the stock exchange were obtainable at from 4 to 5 per we are unable to say.

The polls are opened in the Clerk's office down stairs, the County Court being in session up stairs.

When we were up, there was a man in the stocks, who did not appear to like it, but still took it much ea- ancy on the stock exchange than for several weeks presier than we could have done. In the prisoner's box, up stairs, there was a man up on a charge of horse-

We learn that the man going under the name of Phillips, submitted and has been sentenced to be whipped ernment securities at 5 per cent. and imprisoned .- Daily Journal, 17th inst.

A SPLENDID NUMBER.—The Electic Magazine for January, has two steel plates which are really valuable -particularly the second one. This preference for the second may appear ungallant, as the first is the portrait of a lady-Mrs. E. Barrett Browning, but then the second contains the portraits of thirteen gentlemen, and such gentlemen, too. "Walter Scott and his Literary Friends at Abbotsford." There are the lineaments of Scott, Mackenzie, Wilson, (Christopher North,) Crabbe Lockhart, Wordsworth, Jeffrey, Ferguson, Tom Moore, Allen, Campbell, Wilkie, the Painter, and Constable, Scott's Publisher. The plate is engraved by Sartain, of Philadelphia, from a painting by Thos. Faed. The literary contents of the number are worthy of the engra-

An Audacious Pun.-We call the attention of the Grand Jury now in session, to the following outrageous affair, hoping that the perpetrator may be discovered and receive his deserts:

Hearing that a gentleman from Richmond county was a candidate for Governor, the man threw himself into an attitude and ejaculated "another Richmond in the field," and then, forgetting the words of Shakspeare, he went on to say that one Richmond gentleman had been went on to say that one Richmond gentleman had been went on to say that one Richmond gentleman had been heavy loss to the latter, at Bolundshur, on the 4th of Ocused up long ago, too badly to rekiver.

GOVERNOR WALKER .- It is asserted that Gov. Walk-GOVERNOR WALKER.—It is asserted that Gov. Walker will shortly resign, and is now preparing an address, the fugitives at Allyghur, at which 400 of the enemy setting forth his reasons.

The Senate Standing Committees.

Washington, Dec. 14, P. M.—The caucus of all parties in the Senate have agreed to constitute the committees as fol-

Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglas, Slidell, Polk, Crittenden, Seward and Foot. Finance-Messrs. Hunter. Pearce, Gwin, Bright, Biggs, Fessenden and Cameron. Commerce—Messrs. Clay, Benjamin, Bigler, Toombs, Reid, Allen and Hamlin.

Military Affairs—Messrs. Davis, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Iverson, Broderick, Wilson and King.
Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Thomson, of N. J., Slidell, Allen, Hammond, Bell, of Tenn., and Hale, Judiciary—Messrs. Bayard, Toombs, Pugh, Benjamin, Greene, Collamer and Tru.abull. Post Offices and Post Roads-Messrs. Yulee, Bigler, Gwin,

Fitch, Henderson, Collamer and Dixon,

Vilson and Durkee.

c Lands-Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Pugh, R. W. ohnson, Broderick, Foster and Harlan. Private Land Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompon, of Ky., Kennedy and Durkee. Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian. Brown, Reid, Fitch, Bell, of Tenn.. Houston and Doolittle. Pensions—Messrs. Jones, Thomson, of N. J., Clay, Bates, Thompson, of Ky., Foster and King. Revolutionary claims-Messrs. Evans, Bates, Crittenden

District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Mason, Johnson Tenn., Henderson, Kennedy, Hamlin and Chandler.
Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Reid. Evans, Yulee. Simmons and Trumbull.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Messrs. Bright, Hunter.

Claims-Messrs. Iverson, Mallory, Polk, Bell, of N. H.

Davis, Douglas and Hale. Territories-Messrs. Douglas, Jones, Sebastian. Fitzpatrick, Green, Sumner and Wade.
Engrossed Bills—Messers. Wright, Bigler and Harlan.
Audit and Control of Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans,

Wright and Dixon.
Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Jones, Brown and Doolittle. Printing—Messrs. Johnson, Fitzpatrick and Fessenden. Library - Messrs. Pearce, Bayard and Hammond.

A SAMSON IN SHACKLES .- A prisoner in Green his feats of strength. Unaided by a single instrument, shackles from his feet, tore off several locks from the We were surprised to see in some of our cotem-poraries, the statement by telegraph that the death of the jail, exercised himself in the satisfactory mysteries of the jail, exercised himself in the satisfactory mysteries of from Vera Cruz, with dates to the 7th, has arrived.— Hon. John Bell, late Senator from Tennessee, had been announced in the Senate of the United States on Tuesday last. We had not heard of Mr. Bell's death. On turning to the Washington papers, we find that it is Høn. James Bell, of New Hampshire.

the jail, exercised himself in the satisfactory mysteries of a pigeon wing. A night or two since he concluded to give another entertainment, which consisted in breaking two of the heavy iron bars of the grates of his cell door, but his performance being unseasonably checked by the entrance of his keeper, he retired from the scene in evident confusion.

The position of the Mexican government was decidedly better. The revolutionists had been vanquished at Puebla and elsewhere. Comonfort had been formally installed. The port of Naridux had been declared open, but the siege entrance of his keeper, he retired from the scene in evident confusion.

Three Days Later from Europe NEW YORK, Dec. 14th.—The steamer Europa, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 28th ult., arrived here

this morning.

The Adriatic was passed by the Europe within miles of Liverpool on the morning of the 3d of December, making the run from the light ship to Liverpool in

less than ten days. The steamer Indian arrived out on the 25th, and the Arago on the 26th. Bullion in the Bank of England had decreased £780.-

FROM INDIA.—Later accounts from India say that the fugitive insurgents from Delhi had been defeated at all points. Lucknow was safe, and strong reinforcements were near. The British Government will now assume the control of India.

General Havelock would have 7,000 troops at Lucknow by the end of October. Fifteen ships, with troops to the number of six thousand men, had reached the Indian ports from England.

The mutineers had been defeated at Agra, with a loss of forty-three guns and a great amount of treasure, and one thousand men killed. . General Havelock was still safe at Lucknow, though

the enemy were in great force in the vicinity.

The King of Delhi was to be tried by a military com mission. Two more of his sons had been shot. The fall of Delhi had a marked effect upon the natives

The arrears of revenue were coming in rapidly The news from China is unimportant. ENGLAND .- The Northumberland and Durham Districts Bank had suspended with liabilities amounting to

£3,000,000 sterling. It was also feared that the assets of the bank would prove bad. There was great financial excitement at New Castle but the banks were extending assistance, and the opera-

tives were kept employed. Government, it was said, would not bring forward its financial measures till February Other important commercial red, including Messrs. Reeder & Baldeman, at London,

in the German trade, liabilities £100,000; J. R. Hubbard, at Leeds, wool merchant, liabilities £60,000, and they will never land. some half dozen Hamburg houses. An acceptable proposition has been made for the

liquidation of Messrs. Dennistouns' and Messrs. Naylor,

Vickers & Co.'s liabilities. The demand for money is diminishing, and the issues of the Bank of England are almost within the limits again. Gold is flowing in steadily. The English ministers will propose the total abolition

of the East India Company's Government as soon as Parliament meets, and the Indian Empire will be brought under the British Crown and Parliament. Lord Clarendon announced to a deputation on the subject of slavery that the French scheme of negro emigration from Africa will probably be abandoned.

FRANCE.—The Bank of France has reduced its rates for discount one per cent. SPAIN .- It is reported that the Spanish government has instructed Gen. Concha to organize forces for service against Mexico, in case negotiations shall fail. TURKEY.—The Turkish government officially intimates the probable necessity of moving troops to the Danube,

on account of the trouble in the principalities. Troops were said to be already concentrated at Widni. Australia.--Three hundred thousand pounds of Australia gold had reached Sucz. The news from that country, however, had not been telegraphed.

SECOND DISPATCH. Additional Details of the Financial Crisis. On Wednesday the Northumberland and Durham listrict Bank, another large provincial bank, stopped serve fund exceeds £700,000.

The liabilities are estimated at £3'000.000 sterling and the amount of assets are said to be unfavorable .-The head office of the institution is at New Castle on the Lyne. Greate excitement existed there, as the bank was connected with the cooleries, iron works and ship building concerns many of which it was feared would be compelled to stop. The branch Banks of England had workmen would remain employed. The other banks in the vicinity were regarded as quite safe, and there had been no run upon them.

At the bank of England and discount market there

It was understood that the issues of the Bank of England had returned to a point within the limit authorized by the charter.

On Thursday, the 26th ultimo, there was more buoy ceding, and consols advanced to 981% a 905% for money. At the Bank of England there was a full but not an increased demand, and in the discount market more ease was evinced. On the stock exchange there was no inquiry for money, and loans were freely offered on gov-

At a meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Dennistoun, proposition was made and accepted that the creditors in Great Britain and the United States should be paid in six instalments, extending over a period terminating on the 30th of June, 1860, with a five per cent. interest on each instalment.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday afternoon, Nov. 18.—Letters from Hamburg report the stoppage of Levin, Hertz & Shone, an old established house. At an extraordinary meeting of the civil council of

The overland mail arrived at Trieste, with Calcutta dates to October 23d, and Bombay to November 3d. its relief and reinforcements of 2,000 men it was supposed would reach them from Cawnpore about the 24th of

October. A column of 3,000 men under General Greathead was also on the way to Lucknow, and expected to arrive about the 30th of October, when the British forces there would number 7,000 men. The column under General tober. On the same day they also stormed and destroyed the fort of Malaghur, on which the enemy had seized, were cut up. The column then proceeded to Agra, and reached that place on the 16th of October, when it was suddenly attacked by a large force of mutineers, who were repulsed with immense slaughter, the loss of all their guns, 43 in number, five lacs of rupees, and a large mount of ammunition. The number of mutineers killed s said to be about 1,000. The British loss was small. Col. Wilson had attacked and defeated the rebels at

Reports were rife of threatening disturbances at Hylerbad. Nena Sahib was said to be near Bithoor again. Maein Suigh, heretofore a friend of the British, had turned against them since the storming of Delhi was announced.

The fall of Delhi has had a marked effect in Meerut and the contiguous districts. The arrears of revenue were being brought in rapidly and loyalty was the order of the day in the northwestern provinces. Part of the Bombay regiment had mutined at Decssa.

The Madras Presidency, the Scinde and the Nizam's nions remained tranquil. The Europeans at Bangor, about 1,000 in number. vere still in the fort, calling urgently for relief. Fears

vere entertained for their safety. Part of the 32nd Bengal Infantry had mutinied at Deoghur. Two regiments of the Kotuh contingent had also mutinied and murdered the agent resident there. Eighteen men of the Bombay grenadiers had been excuted at Ahnedabad for plotting an insurrection. At Calcutta sterling exchange was 2s 21/2d. The tightness in the money market continued. No improve-

ment in the produce market. At Bombay the import market was expected to improve. Higher sales of interest were anticipated. Govrnment securieties continued depressed.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 14.—The steamer Isabel, from Havana, has arrived. There is no political news of im-Sugars had improved. Molasses 2½ reals.

The frigate Susquehauna had reached Key West, and loans \$7,773,895: specie \$140,213.

way down the coast. On arriving at the mouth of the Colorado, about twenty miles from Greytown, she came to and landed 45 of the filibusters. The next day she appeared again off Greytown, and under a full head of steam ran into the harbor, close by—under the very guns of the United States sloop-of-war Saratoga—laid along side of an old hulk, near the warehouse, and before the guns of the Saratoga were or could be manned and brought to bear, the filibusters, with Walker at their head, scrambled over the side of the hulk, and from thence to dry land. One hundred and forty-one, all told, landed on the hulk, on the point apposite Greytown, making 186 in all. They are all armed with Minnie rifles. The party of 45, landed at the mouth of the Colorado

is commanded by Capt. Frank Anderson, one of the original "fifty-six" who went from California with Walkin his first invasion of Nicaragua. Upon landing, the party immediately proceeded up the Colorado to its junction with the San Juan twenty miles from Greytown, and took possession of Leap's Island, a small island in the river, owned and occupied by a man of the same name, a British subject. At this point the party divided. Twenty of the men were sent five miles up the river, and stationed themselves at a point called Fort the President, state his reasons for his course, designing. Anderson, on the plantation of Senor Pataca, a Spanish subject, on the Costa Rica side. Walker would make no attempt to advance without additions to his party. A steamer from Savannah and a brig from Galveston were daily expected with other fillibusters. Walker landed 60 barrels pork, 90 barrels beef, 90

and 2 boxes ammunition, enough to last only a few The frigate Wabash, Commodore Paulding's flag-ship, left this port at two o'clock, yesterday for Greytown.— elf the reinforcements expected do not arrive before the

Wabash reaches Greytown they will be intercented-Walker's Officers are Col. Bruno, Col. Swingle, Captain Fayssoux and Col. Hough. Dr. Kellum is at the head of the medical staff. Public opinion and feeling, native and foreign, at Greytown as well as here, is strong against Walker. The general impression is that he will be starved out in six weeks. Immediately on landing his men, Walker took possession of the warehouse of the Trnasit Company, and began to appropriate lumber.— They were ordered off by Capt. Chatard, of the Sarato-

ga, and they took possession of some native huts. On the Fashion's papers being overhauled, it was found that she regularly cleared from the custom-house at Mobile Lieut. Cilley attempted to land on the point with two men, on a gunning excursion. He was order off by Walker. Cilley replied that he was an American itizen and had as good a right there as Walker. Walkyou do not leave immediately I will arrest you." Cilley

I have news from Fort San Carlos and Castillo Rapids to the 28th November. The fort was still blockaded by Gen. Canty in the steamer San Carlos, with fifty men. It was held by 250 Nicaraguans, one-half of

whom were sick. About 400 Costa Ricans hold the Rapids, about one

half fit for duty. Provisions were very scarce. A correspondent of the New York Times writes: There were four small boats about Scott's ship-yard vhich Walker had taken possession of. The day the Fashion left Walker had sent one of these boats up the river San Juan, to endeavor to intercept the Costa Rican nail boat, said to have on board \$5,000 in money. Walker planted two of his "lone star" flags over the

mildings he occupied in Punta Arenas on landing. He anded six field pieces, and the men were daily drilling, each one with his rifle.

The men were nearly all robust, strong 'fellows, who seemed to have no very clear idea of the work they

The New York Journal of Commerce, on the authority of a private letter, states that when Walker and his men attempted to seize the boats referred to by the Times' correspondent, Captain Chatard, of the Saratoga, interfered and obliged him to relinquish them. Walker then seized Scott's schooner, (the schooner sent out from here during the former difficulties, sold to the local government and never paid for, resold by Walker to Scott and since claimed by the original owner,) and commenced dismantling her to obtain materials for floats and The Saratoga again interfered, and a file of marines with loaded muskets soon obliged the workmen to desist. Walker was then ordered to give up posseson of Scott's houses and grounds, which order he reluctantly obeyed, moving further up and fixing his headquarters at the pilot's house. Both the United States and British naval authorities are determined to prevent.

possible, the landing of reinforcements. The United States steamer Fulton was at Boca de oro on the 3d, but would be ordered to San Juan.

Congress-Monday, December 15th. Senate.—A resolution was adopted to appoint the standing committee on Wednesday next, at one o'clock

Mr. Evans announced the death of his colleague, Judge Butler, in an appropriate manner, and eulogies were also delivered by Messrs. Mason, Pugh, Clay and Cameron after which the customary resolutions were adopted, and the Senate adjourned. House of Representatives.—The Speaker annou Hamburg, it was agreed unanimously to accept the pro- ced the standing committees. The special committee

position of the Senate to create exchequer bills to the appointed to examine the new hall reported that it was mount of 15,000 marks banco, to be lent on security ready for occupation, and recommended that possession of imperishable merchandise, stock bonds or railway be taken of it on Wednesday; which report was concurred in. A message was received from the Senate announcing the death of Hon. A. P. Butler, late a senator from South Carolina, and the passage of resolutions of The division of troops under Generals Outrams and Havelock had both arrived within the Residency of offered resolutions of respect for the deceased, and pro-Lucknow. The enemy were said to be in great force in nounced a feeling and appropriate eulogy. He was folthe vicinity and very strong in artillery. A convoy of lowed by Messrs. Stephens of Georgia, Harriss of Il-provisions had arrived safely at Lucknow shortly after linois, and Goode of Virginia. The House then ad-

From Washington.
Washington, Dec. 14.—Private information received by the last arrival from the plains states that Dr. Hunt, the Indian agent, and only "gentile" United States offi-cer who remained in Utah after the other officials left last spring, effected his escape and reached Col. Johnston's camp on the Sweet Water. Previous to the departure of the other federal officers Dr. Hunt took refuge with a band of Utah Indians, about twenty of whom guided him through the passes of the mountains. He was

six weeks reaching the South Pass. The Senate democratic caucus to-day postponed the nomination of printer until Wednesday. The subject

increases in interest. The bill prepared by Senator Douglas to enable the people of Kansas to form a constitution and State government is similar in its provisions to that heretofore in troduced by Senator Toombs.

Mr. English, of the Indiana delegation, publicly asserts that their visit to the President was merely one of courtesy and had no connection with Kansas affairs. A private dispatch received here states that Messrs. Shields and Steele have been elected U.S. Senators from

Later from Kansas... Why the Legislature was Called LECOMPTON, Dec. 1.—Secretary Stanton issued his proclamation convening a special session of the Territorial Legislature because he was informed that the convention would otherwise take steps that might result in civil war. A paper signed by a majority of both branches of the Legislature and five or six prominent free State men was presented to Stanton, telling him that this step was all that could avert civil war, and that the special session would confine its legislation to defeat the Lecompton constitution. He was informed that the Legislature would meet in any case.

ster. from Havana, with dates to the 8th, has arrived .-An edict had been received from Spain for a tax by stamping the books of merchants, each folio to be charged 25 cents.

From Havana

The Vice President. MOBILE, Dec. 12, 1857.—Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Vice President of the United States, has left this city for Washington via Montgomery.

Condition of the Banks of Rhode Island. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 13.—The following statement of the condition of the banks in Bhode Island. not including those of Providence, for the week ending Dec. 7: Circulation \$1,08,368; deposits \$709,413;

Heavy Rains_Freshets_Damage. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10 .- Account from Alabama

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 10.—The Hon. R. M. T. Hun-ter was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate by a nearly unamimous vote.

ays in his message: "In a sense of duty to call you together that you may adopt by promp legislation measures to avert calamities which now threaten the public peace." He recommends the passage of an act directing that the election be held un-der different officers on the same day and at the same place provided for by the proclamation of the President of the constitutional convention authorizing the people to vote for the constitution in either form presented by the convention, and also against the constitution in both forms. He also recommends the passage of a law making fraudulent returns of the votes a felony, with suitable punishment.

There is intense excitement in the Territory, and it is probable that the parties opposed to the Lecompton convention will not permit the election to be held.

Gen. Lane, with 300 men, had encamped near Lecompton, and was making threats to drive the Calhoun members of the convention out of the Territory, but no

From Washington. Washinton, Dec. 15 .- Governor Walker, of Kansas. friends, soon withdraw altogether from the Governorhowever, not to use any language which may have a tendency to disturb their present friendly personal relations.

Judge Douglas' bill, although similar in its details to

outbreak had occurred yet.

that of Mr. Toombs, contains an additional clause that the constitution, when formed by the convention, will be submitted entire to the people of Kansas. Senator Gwin has received a large number of letters barrels flour, 1 cask sugar, 1 cask rice, 8 sacks coffee from California, in which the writers express an intense desire to be mustered into the service of the United States against the Mormons, who, it is mentioned, have

emissaries throughout that State meditating most serious mischief. Some of the Senators are preparing speeches on the Kansas question.

Further from Utah. St. Louis, Dec. 14.—The Leavenworth Ledger, of

here to-morrow. Col. Sumner arrived in this city last night. Captain Van Vliet passed through here post-haste on Saturday morning. His rapid movements are supposed to have reference to the Utah army, or he may be bearer of dispatches to Gen. Denver, or to General Harney, comman-

der of the troops in Kansas. FIRE. -- On Thursday last, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the Union Hotel, occupied by Maj. Thomas Howerton, which destroyed the entire building. The fire commenced in one of the upper front rooms, and was er answered... I have here 150 men to your two. If not discovered until it burnt out of the roof and into the piazza in such force as to defy all attempts to subdue it. The furniture was removed from all the rooms on the first floor, and saved: but very little of that in the chambers. By great exertions the fire was prevented from extending beyond the building in which it orginated, through for a little while the corner above, and the hotel kitchen, and smoke house, were in imminent danger The hotel belonged to Long, Webb Co., and was insured for \$4,000. A portion of the furniture, belonging to Mai. Howertown, had been insured, but the policy, we understand, was suffered to expire last summer being renewed .- Hillsboro' Recorder 16th inst.

Messes. Editors-Gentlemen :- 1 understand that Maj. Morell, Contractor to complete the Slack-water Works on Cape Fear and Deep River, has already commenced opera- reich was murdered on Eleventh street by a lad about tions-the work re-let is all to be finished the first of June, the same age named Theodore Danjars. The former and that the coal barges will pass on or before the first of

Perhaps many of your subscribers do not know the fact, time-(two miles above the City of Haywood)-by Steam Boat to that point. Flour, Wheat, Naval Stores, Timber, &c., are passing daily over the line through Locks.

The Quakers of North Carolina.

ly meeting at New Garden, in Guilford county. take the following from an article in the Times on the rules and doctrines of this Society of Christians:

"Owing to the civil war and persecution of in the first days of the Society, great care was taken of the poor and destitute; and this has ever been kept up, no one of them ever being thrown upon the public for support.-They also make special provision for the education of all poor children, by providing good seminaries of learning, taught by members of the Society, where the moral and religious training of the pupils, as well as their literary instruction, may be attended to, and to which the chil dren of all their members may have free access.

"In reference to marriage, the Society believe that it is Divine ordinance, and none but the Lord can rightly oin any in this solemn covenant. It has, therefore, always had a conscientious scruple against acknowledging the authority of priests, ministers or magistrates, in the solemnization of marriage. Those intending to marry, appear before a monthly meeting, with their parents or a certificate of consent. A committee is then appointed to examine into the matter and report at the next meeting. If no objection is reported, the parties have consent of the meeting to accomplish the marriage. This is done in a public meeting for worship, where the parties

stand up, and solemnly take each other for husband and Burials are conducted in a simple and unostentatious manner. To avoid unnecessary expense, which might be oppressive to the poor, they wear no mourning apparel—their coffins are plain—they discourage long pro-

essions, and the erection of tomb-stones. In reference to war, the Society believes it as wholly at varience with the spirit of the gospel, which continually breathes peace on earth and good will to men.— They receive in their full signification the plain and positive command of Christ :- " I say unto you, that ye resist not evil"-"love your enemies, bless them that

curse you, and do good to them that hate you. They hold, also, that under the gospel dispensation, there is no inherent holiness in any one day above another, and hence they observe the sabbath merely as ne-

cessary for rest to man and beast.

In conformity to what the Society believes the precepts and examples of the apostles and primitive beievers, it 'enjoins upon its members a simple and unostentatious mode of living, free from needless care and expense; moderation in the pursuit of business; and that they discountenance lotteries of every kind, music, dancing, stage plays, horse races, and all other vain and unprofitable amusements, as well as the changeable fashions and manners of the world, in dress or furniture for their houses,' that daily living in the fear of God and under the power of the cross of Christ which crucified to the world and all its lusts, they may show forth a conduct and conversation becoming their Christian profes-sion, and adorn the doctrines of God our Savior in all

The Late Gen. Hamilton. In an interesting and biographical and obituary notice of the late Gen. James Hamilton, of South Carolina, published in the National Intelligencer, we see it stated that his religious creed (though educated in and professing the doctrines of the Protestant Episcopal Church) "partook greatly of the tenets of Swedenborg, at least so far as to believe that 'friends who are dead, are angels sent on errands full of love. He was a firm believer in the recognition and association of friends in a future state. and ever expressed the conviction, as on of his highest hopes of immortality, that he would be in everlasting nunion with his most cherished friend, Calhoun : for there had ever been, from the perfect purity and morality of their lives, the deepest sympathy between these two New YORK, Dec. 13th.—The steamer Daniel Web- great souls." They had been like the most deeply attached brothers in life, and now they are united in death.

> THE HOUSE OF PEABODY.--The press generally are gave 120 quarts per minute. The temperature of the speaking very kindly in reference to the embarrassments of the House of Peabody, which, it will be remembered, has been assisted by the Bank of England to the extent of irrigation, produce vegetation where none was ever of a million of pounds sterling. The Boston Courier seen before.

> 88.YS : That our noble fellow-countryman, Mr. Peabody, of London, must necessarily feel the pressure of the times to some extent, was fully anticipated on this side. It quests, the Norman King, William I., in order to be secould not be otherwise with his widely extended busi- cured from insurrection, took precautionary measures ness connections both at home and abroad. We sinceresuch as were adopted afterwards during the disturbance ly rejoice to perceive that any embarrassment to which in Ireland—namely, that (to quote Hollingshead) "to he has been exposed is of a character altogether tempond no less that he was able to exhibit a condition | caused all their weapons and armor to be ta of affairs, warranting the Bank of England to furnish them, and ordained also that every housekeeper should him aid for the occasion in the very large sum of a mil-

MERCANTILE AGENCIES .- Messrs. Sage & Sons offer their entire stock of pianos at auction. Such a sale at their entire stock of plantos at the stock of a saic at this time must result in heavy loss to them, but we understand that they do not feel safe in attempting to pass through such a winter as this, without making a serious sacrifice, in preparation for calls to be made upon them The causes which have rendered this action necessary are such as to render it more than ordinarily painful. Some time in the fall, the New York Independent announced their names among its list of failures. Their credit in New York was at once destroyed, and on investigating the source of the rumor so injurious to them they found, after considerable inquiry, that it was based on the statement of one of those "mercantile agencies" which are a disgrace to the business of New York, that their property here was covered by mortgage to prevent their creditors from recovering their just dues. Such a charge could have been readily disproved by a search of the records, but the mischief was done before its nature and source could be ascertained. The result is, that an old and highly respectable house is compelled to go into measures to sustain their credit, which will result in great loss. Messrs. Sage & Sons should have a legal remedy to repair the consequences of such a libel as this. We have known instances where the petty malice or ignorance of the local informants of those agencies has brought ruin on the houses which were sound, if left to their own will, according to the assertions of his most intimate efforts. The whole system is one of low, villainous espionage, which should be broken up by libel suits wher-

ever injustice is done.—Buffalo Advertiser THE SPECK OF WAR ON THE HORIZON.-It is announced, apparently upon reliable authority, that the Emperor of Russia has issued an edict, forbidding American or other foreign vessels to cruise on the whaling grounds of the Ocholsk sea and the coasts of the Russian Asiatic territory. Nearly the whole of the capital shipping and men employed in the Pacific whale fishery. are and for years have been employed in the waters over which Russia now asserts dominion, and from which she essays to exclude our ships. The amount of capital per manently invested in these fisheries, is estimated at about \$50,000,000, which—if the Russian edict be maintained -will have to be withdrawn, or rather, sacrificed. We are not prepared to discuss the abstract question of Russia's right to exclude us from the North Pacific whale fisheries—she may or may not have that right technically-but it is absolutely certain that the United States the 9th inst., says an express had just arrived there from Government will never consent to the arbitrary exercise Utah. The news furnished will probably be received of the right. These fisheries cannot be abondoned; and if Russia insists upon it, the speck of war now trembling upon the horizon, will grow to a hurricane that will shake the Imperial seat of his Russian Majesty.

The San Francisco Herald, in an article on the sub ject, says: "Interests of such vast, and constantly grow. ing importance, will not be tamely abandoned by the United States, after such long tacit consent on the part of Russia, by which alone our people have been induced to embark in and foster it to the extent they have done. During all this time Russia has laid no injuction, uttered no objection, and shown no disposition to interfere with our enterprise in this respect. Long habit and yielded permission, have invested us with something like rerogative; and now that the business proves, through he energy, enterprise and hardihood of our people, to be most lucrative, now that we have broken the ice and perilled the hazards of pioneer adventure, the sudden action of the Russian Government certainly presents a very strange and somewhat questionable aspect. Certain are we, that the American whaling fleet in the Ochotsk will unite to resist forcible seizure of their ships; and unless immediate action be taken by our Government to settle the impending difficulties and preserve peace in those waters until it be settled, serious difficulties will ensue.' N. Y. Day Book.

A JUVENILE MURDER IN St. Louis .-- On Tuesday noon a lad aged ten years named John Conrad Heindenwas returning to the house of his father, Adam, with a piece of wood and a basket of chips, and was within a few rods of his home when the last named boy claimed the wood and demanded it. It was refused, and the little claimant attempted to take it by force. The other resisted and was thrown down. His assailant proving more powerful, planted a knee firmly upon his throat. and holding him helpless, chocked him and pummeled him in the face for several minutes. During this time The Greensboro' Times informs us that the Society of older persons were standing in the vicinity, and a young Friends or Quakers of this State, recently held their year- man only on the opposite side of the street, watching the sport! At length the mother of the dying child heard of his situation and ran to his assistance. her own hands she pulled the still revengeful victor from his victim. She then took up and bore to her room the corpse of her murdered boy! The little fellow was black in the face and life had already hopelessly fled! A neighboring barber applied leeches, and a physician was summoned in vain. The anguish of the hard toilling Ger man father, when called from work to the clay of his boy, and the agony of the distracted mother, surpassed description. A postmortem examination in the case was made by Dr. Frederick Schade, who found that de ceased died from strangulation. The jury of inquest only added that the strangulation occurred during a fight with the lad above named .-- St. Louis Democrat.

A Mormon Place of Refuge.

It is stated the Mormons, among their other preparations, have not forgotten to look out a Canaan of refuge, in case the United States should disagree too se verely with their patriarchal institutions. The "Saints have, it appears, an excellent open road from their south western valleys to a settlement of their own on the confines of Lower California. This colony consists of between one and two thousand picked settlers—brave, prudent, industrious, and well instructed not to give offence to their christian neighbors. The colony keeps up a steady communication with Salt Lake, six hundred miles distant; and it is scarcely to be doubted that they have planted other stations in the pleasant and fertile valleys scattered along this route. The inference is obvious, from the systematic arrangement, which opens the way to Sonora and Lower California, that the Mormons have contemplated the possibility of a retreat beyond the United States jurisdiction. They affiliate with the Indians, are strong enough to hold both Sonora and Lower California against Mexico, and nothing but a large volunteer force and the establishment of a cordon of military settlements can reduce the Mormons to submission.

DECLINE OF RELIGION IN NEW ENGLAND.—It appears from the published satistics of the New England Congregational Churches, that the number of church members is of late years annually decreasing. Thus, in Connecticut the whole number of church members which in 1849 was forty two thousand and seventy, had sunk in 1857 to thirty-seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, while the baptisms of children reported in these eight years average less than three to each church in the State. Similar results are noticed in the other New England churches. The fact may partially be accounted for, by the removal of the young men to the West; but in our judgment, it is owing in a far greater degree to the course pursued and the spirit manifested by these churches The pulpit have been degraded to political rostrums, and the ministers have been busy in pronouncing anathemas upon a party and its adherants. nstead of preaching the gospel of love and exemplifying the charity that "suffereth long, and thinketh no evil." When the churches experience religion we may expect that their number will increase, and that plenty will be

something more than a name.—Buffalo Courier.

Artesian Wells in Sahara Besert. At the meeting of the American Institute Farmers Club, held at noon yesterday, at 351 Broadway, a paper was read giving an account of the success which has thus far attended the sinking of Artesian Wells in the great African Desert of Sahara. The first well was bored in May, 1856, in the oasis of Oued River, near Tamerma, by a detachment of the "Foreign Legion, conducted by Engineer W. Jus. Water was obtained in June at the rate of 600 hogsheads per hour. The joy of the natives at the discovery was unbounded, and with great soleunity, they consecrated it by the name of "The Well of Peace." Another bore in Tamaqua water in both cases was about 75 deg. Fahrenheit. The supply of water furnished by these wells will, by means

"The curfew tolls the knell of parting day." It may not be generally known that, after the con-LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—Account from Alabama report tremendous rains and freshets for several days. The country is flooded and scrious damage has been done in all directions. The loss is said to be immense.

The loss is said to be immense.

The judicious, yet extraordinary and untiring general difference in the country, in founding liberal institutions, and aiding others by his benefactions, made more impressive by his unostentatious character, called in the Norman language calculations. They will be sorry for any ter was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate by a nearly unamimous vote.

Image: Senate of the clock at night. They will be within his own doors by eight of the clock at night. They do not pass that hour, he caused had because they should not pass that hour, he caused a bell to be rung in every town and village just at eight of the clock, the which is used in most countries of the clock, the which is used in most countries of the clock, the which is day, and is called in the Norman language caused had this day, and is called in the Norman language caused him to our citizens. They will be sorry for any ter was to-day re-elected to the United States Senate by a nearly unamimous vote.

A LONG TIME TO WAIT.—In the middle of the fifteenth century the Logrono was made prisoner by the Duke of Burgundy. He ransomed his life by the surrender of immense estates, conditioned, however, that they should revert to the heirs of the Count. For this long time the estates have been enjoyed by the heirs of the Duke and the ultimate rights of the heirs of the Count have been kept in view and recognized. The four hundred years have expired, and the arrangements have been made for the transfer of the property. The heirs of the Duke have offered to pay twenty millions of francs for a title to the ALPACCAS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS. property.

A British Nobleman's Estate.—Earl Fitzwilliam, the great whig peer, who died in the summer of 1857, has left estates that produce an income of £20,000 sterling to the youngest son, who made himself pleasantly known in this country a few years ago. The second son known in this country a few years ago. The second son RUGS, DRUGGETS, &c., &c.

This stock of goods is extensively known throughout the of the Earl has an income of £30,000, while the heir of the coronet is limited to a rental of \$150,000 instead of the \$200,000 per annum upon which his father supported the dignity of his great northern name.

PEABODY & Co., LONDON.—The New York Courier and Enquirer has received the following despatch, adand Enquirer has received the following despatch, addressed to an intimate friend of Messrs. Peabody & Co., of London :

Financial Affairs .- "We cannot gather more information than that contained in the despatch already transmitted, which embraces everything contained in the London Times. The name of Peabody is not mentioned in the newspapers, but the eminent American firm referred to is that of Geo. Peabody & Co. It is understood that the Bank of England has promptly responded to their call, and afforded them assistance to the extent

of one million sterling." The London Globe of Friday says: "There is now a much quieter feeling in city circles, and the absence of further commercial failures seems to have created increased confidence. Most persons are inclined to believe that the worst is over, and that although an occasional disaster may occur, those mercantile firms who found themselves embarrassed will be enabled, through the assistance of friends, to extricate themselves. The fact that a large establishment connected with the United States has been assisted by the bank, which has prevented a serious failure, appears to have produced much satisfac-

was blown from a gun or shot. Every villager who helped them was hanged. The danger ceased, and from that moment every new mutiny strengthened the hands of the Chief Commissioner. In Benares, the very focus of Hindostan, 200 Europeans cut up three native regiments. Fifteen men per diem were sent to the gallows. Accordingly, an unarmed European receives in Benares a reverence he does not in Calcutta. In Azimghur a single European Planter reduced a whole district to order by a few acts of terrific severity. In short, for I am avoiding details, wherever the Europeans, official or otherwise, had any means at all, and were unrestrained, they were able to hold millions in check. Under these circumstances, they expected from government a revolutionary energy, the concession of full authority to meet any contingency—a determined effort to re-establish the circumstances, they expected from government a revolu-European prestige.

A DESTRUCTIVE INSECT.—A small white ant has been introduced into the island of St. Helena, by vessels from TERSON.

In this county, on the 24th Nov., by Lewis Highsmith Esq., Mr. RICHARD A. JOHNSON, to Miss NANCY PE TERSON. the coast of Africa, and is destroying everything in the shape of wood, provisions, vegetables, and clothing.— They eat into the woodwork of houses, and then eat up all the inside. leaving a mere shell. New buildings in less than two years will fall to ruins by their destructive | DON, wife of Mauger London, and daughter of the late Alex operations, which entail a loss to the inhabitants of ander Troy, aged 34 years. thousands of pounds annually.

of the "American Deer," is engaged at Hagerstown in and obedient; as a mother, loving and lateral, loving and hours without sleep or rest of any kind during the whole time. She walks on a plank thirty feet long and two feet wide, and will be on her feet till 10 o'clock if she was not afraid to die, but calmly and quietly, while yet she

A PROFF READER RUNNING OFF WITH A MARRIED WOMAN.—A great deal of talk has been created in this love to God and man, she gently quitted the earth to take community within the past few days, by the rumored her place in Heaven. elopement of a man named Wentworth with a married At his late residence in New Hanover County, on the 12th lady, an English woman, whose name our characteristic ultimo, CORNELIUS MURPHY, aged 87 years.

THE FRENCH SLAVE TRADE.—B. Y. writes to the N. York Journal of Commerce from Havana, Dec. 1:

\$306 to \$340 each transaction, for cash. Profit made promptly a gain of at least \$71,570, and probably \$100,- his fathers—he has passed to his reward, full of years and of 198. Whole profits, \$130,348—helping circulation."

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE .- We refer the reader to the advertisement of this popular remedy, it is highly recommended by all who have used it, and has affected wonderful results by its magic influence. We know of gentlemen in this country who have been almost bald for years, and had their hair entirely restored to its former luxuriance and beauty, by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative .- [Lagrange Bulletin.

For sale in Wilmington by WALKER MEARES & CO., and by Druggists generally. [Dec. 16—86-2weod—16-2t

ALCOHOL AS A MEDICINE.

PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES. WOLFE'S CELEBRATED SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, a Medicinal Diet Drink, of eminently salutary qualities, manufactured by himself exclusively, at his factory at Schiedam, in Holland.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe, with the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties. It has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other diarhetic beverage.

prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a remedy for these maladies, but, in all cases in which they with versally the cause of them, it operates as a sure preventive. The distressing effect upon the stomach, bowels and bladder of travelers, or new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our to them, produced by the waters of nearly all our to the total produced by the waters of nearly all our to the great inland rivers, like the Ohio, Mississippi and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed vegetable matter con tained in them, in a state of solution, is well known, as also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Calculi and Stone in the Bladder. The Aromatic Schie-DAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the diseases which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effect of vegetable malaria in the atmosphere, and vegetable prutescences in the waters of those districts in which t principally prevails. The Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps iis consequently in great demand by persons traveling, or about to settle in those parts of the country, especially, as the disease. In Dispepsia maladies, when taken in proper Dry Goods, and continue to do so from day to day, until the

well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties. In all cases of a Dropsical tendency, it is generally the only remedy required, when adopted in the early stages of quantities, as a diet drink, and especially at dinner, it is found by uniform experience, to be eminently efficacious in the most obstinate cases, when even the best of the usual remedies have failed to afford more than temporary relief. In cases of Flatulency, it is an immediate and invariable specific; and it may be administered in diluted and proportionate quantities, even to young infants, in all those paroxysms of griping pain in the stomach and bowels to which they are

orated by their highest written authorities. Put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen each, with my name on the bottle, cork, and fac simile of my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Persons desirous to purchase a valuable farm, will do well my signature on the label. For sale by all the respectable Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

UDOLPHO WOLFE, Sole Importer, 22 Beaver Street, New York. CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

The word Schiedam Schnapps, belongs exclusively to my medicinal beverage, all others is counterfeit and imposition UDOLPHO WOLFE. Nov. 20. 1857.-65-3mD_13-3mW.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY! A. MACLEAN & CO.

WILL COMMENCE, on the 26th instant, to sell their en tire stock of goods at cost for cash. Their stock is generally known to the public to be the largest in the State, amounting to not less than \$80,000, and consisting in part of a very extensive assortment of BLACK and colored SILKS, BOMBAZINES; a great variety of La-dies' DRESS GOODS, a large stock of LADIES' CLOAKS, plain and printed DELAINES, French and English MERINOS,

Seventy-five packages of NEGRO GOODS; Twenty-five bales of Gray and White BLANKETS; 3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 10-4 and 12-4 BLEACHED AND BROWN SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS; and also every description of DOMESTIC GOODS; FLOOR OIL CLOTHS from \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to 24 feet wide; VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, SUPERFINE, FINE and COMMON CARPETINGS,

State, and is believed to comprise the best assortment in this place, and consists of new and fresh goods, most of it having been laid in this Fall, and the greater portion purchased for cash, at the lowest prices.

The sale will continue from day to day until the entire stock is disposed of, thus offering unequalled inducement

for those desirous of purchasing. After the 26th instant, no goods will be charged or their books. All amounts under \$100 will be for cash on delivery-for sums over \$100, notes negotiable and payable at Bank will be taken if desired.

THE HARDWARE Branch of the business will be ontinued as heretofore. Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 24th, 1857. BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

The press of the country has been particularly loud in the praise of the Bitters. Among the many notices, we offer the following to an impartial public:

"It is a well known fact that we do not puff patent medicines, and that we but seldom advertise them, but Borhave's Holland Bitters comes to us endorsed in such a manner, as specific for the diseases it professes to cure, that we not only advertise it, but give it his faverable notice masked by the proprietor .- Haunel Zeitung, N. Y. The Philadelphia Argus, in speaking of the late exhibition

eld in that city by the Franklin Institute, says: "In noticing medicines, we are alway extremely cautious unless satisfied of the merits of the articls. Among those exhibited is the celebrated Holland Bitters. This medicine has been extensively introduced into every State in the Union, and into the Canadian Provinces, principally within the last two years. The exhibition show testimonials in every language known in America, among which we notice one from the late Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delawere." [Dec. 16.—86&16-1w. See advertisement.

MARRIED.

In this town, on the 12th inst., by W. T. J. Vann, Esq., Mr. MAURICE SNEEDEN, to Miss REBECCA E. A. PAENES On the 6th inst., at the residence of Mr. Stephen Dixon,

by W. D. Humphrey, Esq., Mr. ZADOC M. COSTON to Miss ANN JANE HEMBY, all of Onslow.

In this town, on Friday, the 11th of December, 1857, at 99 o'clock, P. M., of consumption, Mrs. RACHEL JANE LON The life of the deceased exhibited a rare combination of every good and ennobling quality of mind and heart. As a FEMALE PEDESTRIANISM.—A Mrs. M. Jackson, wife friend, she was sincere and affectionate; as a wife, devoted and obedient; as a mother, loving and faithful; as a Christhad strength, prepared for the change. No claim of duty or affection was forgotten; and when all was done, full of cour-

lady, an English woman, whose name our characteristic delicacy prompts to withhold from publication. Went-worth had been residing here but a short time, and represented himself as a regular licensed preacher, but was engaged as a proof reader to one of the daily offices.—

The deceased was a native of the Island Arran, Scotland, and emigrated to this country in the year 1774, since which time he has been a resident of New Hanover County. His ambition led him not into the path of public life, nor did he seek to associate his memory with great political or milling and unobtrusive in his manner, endowed transported by the common cast, and well stored with the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling and unobtrusive in his manner, endowed the common cast, and well stored with the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling and unobtrusive in his manner, endowed the common cast, and well stored with the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or milling the seek to associate his memory with great political or mill A short time ago he declined a situation in one of the other offices, because a young man engaged in the establishment was addicted to the ugly habit of the profane swearing. [Nashville Gazette, Nov. 20.] and practical benevolence becoming a professor and follower of the meek and lowly Jesus, and adorned with those social and domestic virtues which make up the character of the true man, he contented himself with acting well his part in the sphere to which he had confined himself; and his loss ork Journal of Commerce from Havana, Dec. 1:
"The French screw propeller Francis I. Clordue, by those only who had been brought within the sphere of master, arrived here on the 26th ult., from Macoo and the Cape of Good Hope, 144 days, with 842 Asiatics on board! This cover was twice add before awards. on board! This cargo was twice sold before arrival; event, viz: the institution of the system of Common Schools 1st, at 11 ounces per head (\$178); 2d, at 18 ounces per in North Carolina. He had thoroughly identified himself head (\$221); and the present holder will realize from with the cause of education, and proven himself its true friend, by devoting to its advancement his influence and best by importers to meet the hard times, \$50,520; first purchaser, \$29,628; and the present holder will realize of the Presbyterian Church—firm to the last in the faith of honor. His death has left an aching void in the hearts of his devoted family and of his many friends. But we trust the example he wrought has made the world better and wiser for his having lived in it. In this town last evening, 11th inst., Mrs. ALLISON REED, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, aged 26 years, wife of

Mr. John Reed. On the 2d inst., at his residence near South Washington DEMPSEY HARRAL, Esq., aged 53 years 6 months.

He was a man of sterling integrity and irreproachable character; leaves a wife with eleven children, and extensive circle of friends and acquaintances to mourn their irreparable loss.

TO HIRE. WILL BE HIRED FOR ONE YEAR FROM the first of January next, a NEGRO WOMAN named LYDIA, with one child.

Also, a Negro Woman named DOLLY, with two children. The above women are first-rate house servants.

Also, will be hired at same time, two NEGRO BOYS.

Will be rented for one year, at same time, a tract of land the children was servanted on the End.

containing about three hundred acres, situated on the Federal Point road, about thirteen miles from Wilmington.

SAM'L. N. CANNON, Guardian.

Dec. 18, 1857-16-tf. TO PLANTERS AND FARMERS.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, incorporated in 1840, with a capital of \$100,000, offer their New AND IMPROVED POUDRETTE for sale, as the cheapest and best In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism, in Obstructions, of the Bladder and Kidneys, and in general Debility, its effects are that can be made. It has been used with great success in the Northern States, for seventeen years. It is inodorous, very powerful, and yet can be used without danger in contact the seed. The night soil of the city of N. Y., from which are produced by drinking bad water, which is almost uni- the fertilizer is manufactured, is well known as the most powerful manure in the world. Price per barrel on board of vessel in New York, \$1 50-for seven barrels and overunder that quantity \$2 per barrel. Terms Cash. A pamphsolicited. Ad-

60 COURTLANDT STREET, Dec. 18, 1857—16-2m

LOST OR MISLAID. NOTE FOR THE HIRE OF A NEGRO—MADE PAYable to James I. McDugald, by James R. Grist and John T. Council, for sixty dollars (\$60,) due February 4th, 1856, endorsed to J. McK. Mulford. All persons are forewarned from trading for said note, as it was left in my hands

LL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against A LL PERSONS ARE HEREBI FOREWARKED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers. Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m*

PUBLIC SALE OF DRY GOODS. THE SUBSCRIBER, BEING DESIROUS OF MAKING a change in his business, which will hereafter be confined to the Grocery, Provision and Hardware branches, will, on the 26th instant, offer at public sale his entire stock of Day Goods, and continue to do so from day to day, will the whole is disposed of. Terms made known at sale.

JAMES P. MOORE. Long Creek Bridge, New Hanover Co., Dec. 18, 1857-16-2t

NEGROES TO HIRE. ON SATURDAY, the 2d day of January, 1858, I will hire out, at the late residence of A. L. Moore, deceased, all the negroes belonging to the estate of said deceased,

requiring the usual bond for their hire.

Dec. 18.—16-2t.

GEO. J. MOORE, Adm'r.

Its judicious adoption in connection with the principal meals, or when a sense of exhaustion dictates its use, never fails to relieve the debility attendant upon protracted chronic maladies, low temperament, and exhausted vital energy, by whatever cause induced. These are facts to which many of the most eminent medical men both in Europe and the United States, have borne testimony, and which are corroborated by their vision and the colic of grown persons.

THE SUBSCRIRER offers for sale his PLAN-TATION AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIRER offers for sale his PLAN-TATION and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally er, in the county of Onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally even the constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally even the county of onslow, and about 12 miles of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally entered the spirits, and in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the spirits, and in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the spirits, and in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the spirits, and in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the spirits, and in fact, infusing new health and uated immediately on the banks of the river, all of which is accessible at all times by vessels of light draft. There is cleared land sufficient to work five ploughs. The wood land is sufficient to furnish the farm with all necessary timber &c.

The huidings consists of a drafting house land is a beverage will be disappointed; but to the stck, weak and low spirited, it will prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedical properties.

to examine the premises. Dec. 18-16-tf

THE SUBSCRIBERS, at December Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, having duly qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of Cornelius Murphy, dec'd, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate of the said Cornelius Murphy, to make immediate payment: and all persons having claims against the same to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

H. F. MURPHY, Ex'rs.

WE WILL EXPOSE AT PUBLIC SALE IN WARsaw, on the 15th January next, our HOTEL AND LOT,
containing about 4 acres of land; the house is large
and commodious, with 15 rooms and 9 fire places, all in good repair. Also, another lot about 1 of an acre, and a new building 14 by 30 feet, formerly used as a Doctor's Office; and 6 more valuable building lots in Warsaw. Persons wishing to buy property in a flourishing village, will do well to call and examine the above premises. Terms—6, 12 and 18 onths, with approved security, interest from dat L. & M. MOORE. Warsaw, N. C., Dec. 15th, 1857

NOTICE THE SUBSCRIBER, at December Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover County, having duly qualified as the executor of the last will and testament of John A. P. Melson, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the estate of the said J. felson, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

G. J. MOORE, Ex'r. their recovery.
Dec. 18.—16-2t.

PUBLIC NOTICE

S RESPECTFULLY CALLED TO THE FACT THAT I have TWO FIRST CLASS WORKMEN, and that I shall manufacture HARNESS AND SADDLES, which for beauty of workmanship and durability of material, cannot be excelled. Old Harness, Saddles and Trunks repaired at very low prices, and all work warranted.

JAMES WILSON, No. 5 Market Street, near the Wharf. Manufacturer of Harness, and Dealer in Oils, Leather, arnishes, Agricultural Implements, &c.

Dec. 3d, 1857

75-1w—14-3m 75-1w—14-3m WAYNE FEMALE COLLEGE.

TIME SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING IN-THE SPRING SESSION OF THIS FLOURISHING IN-stitution will commence on Thursday, the 7th of Janua-ry, 1858. Our College is a beautiful edifice, well adapted to the purpose, and can accomodate one hundred boarders. The President and his lady live in the College, and all the pupils are regarded as members of the same family. We have a full corps of experienced Teachers, all devoted to their respective classes. No place in the State is so accessible by rail road from every direction, as Goldsboro'. The course, Board and Washing \$50; Tuition in the College course. \$20, and in the preparatory course \$10; Incidental tax for repairs \$1; Music on the Piano \$22 50; on the Guitar \$20; French \$10; Drawing \$5; Crayon \$10; Painting in Water Colors \$10; in Oil Colors \$20. For further information ad-

dress the undersigned. S. M. FROST, President. December 11, 1857 .- 15-6t.

NOTICE. THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified at the December Term, 1857, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the county of New Hanover, as Executor to the last Will and Testament of John M. Corbit, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate, to make payment imme diately; and all persons having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of their Nov. 18, 1857 JAS. KERR, Ex'r.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF NEGROES. ON THE 7TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1858, the subscriber as Executor of Joseph Newkirk, dec'd, will offer at public sale, at the late residence of said Joseph Newkirk, ELEVEN NEGROES, belonging to the estate of said dec'd, consisting of men, women and children. Terms made known it sale. Dec. 16, 1857 HENRY NEWKIRK, Executor.

PREPARE FOR CHRISTMAS. WE are now ready to make to measure almost any number of Suits by the 22th lend W ber of Suits by the 25th inst. We have a full force of first class workmen. To those who prefer patronizing home, to sending to Philadelphia and New York, we beg to say that we can turn out as handsome a garment as can be made this side of Paris. Our facilities for conducting the Merchant Tailoring are unequalled. We are almost daily opening, from direct importation, Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, new styles and best qualities, at
Dec. 16.
BALDWIN'S, 38 Market street.

SEED OATS. OOO BUSHELS PRIME QUALITY SEED OATS. STOKLEY & OLDHAM.

CORN. 1.000 BUSHELS PRIME NEW WHITE CORN IN STOKLEY & OLDHAM. Brunswick County, known as the OAKS, containing 144 acres Rice Land—120 of which is under cultivation; about 300 acres of Oak Upland, one-third cleared and good Farming Land, and about 1900 acres of Pine Land, a crop and a half of hoxes cut, the remainder round trees. The improvements are new and extensive, including Dwelling House, Negro Quarters, Stables, &c., also a new

Thrashing Machine, just completed, costing \$1,000.

Terms made easy. Possession given the 1st January Inquire of the subscriber upon the place, or John A. Tay JOHN D. TAYLOR.

Oct. 27th, 1857. AT NEW YORK COST. STRANGERS VISITING WILMINGTON, WILL FIND greater bargains with us, in desirable goods, than at any other store.

SYRUP. 200 BARRELS OF HEAVY BODIED SUGAR SYRUP, in bright new packages, which will be sold low for J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO. For sale by

NOTICE.

A LL PERSONS indebted to S. W. Whitaker, are hereby notified to come forward and make immediate payment to the subscriber, otherwise the claims against them will be

placed in suit for collection. MOODY B. SMITH, Assignee. June 23d, 1857.

J. M. ROBINSON & SON A RE NOW RECEIVING—
WIDE SWEED IRON: BOXING AXES; HEAVY TIMBER AXES; IMPROVED TURPENTINE HACKERS;

CAST-STEEL GRUB-HOES, &c., &c., &c. Nov. 16, 1857.

OUR MOTTO IS "TO PLEASE," Wilmington Saddle, Harness TRUNK MANUFACTORY.

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS THE THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTIVISTI INFORMS THE public that he keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Coach, Gig, and Sulky Harness; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles, Bridles, Whips, &c.; Trunks, Valises, Laddle and Carpet Bags, Satchels, fancy Trunks, &c.—Always on hand a large supply of String Leather and Fly Nets, and all other articles usually found in such establishments, all of which he warrants to be of the best material and workmanship, and will be sold for cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

credit to prompt customers.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, Medical Bags, &c., made to order. Harness and Coach Trimmings sold at a fair price to persons buying to manufacture. Whips at wholesale.

All kinds of riding vehicles bought and sold on commission.

JOHN J. CONOLEY.

JOS. T. WALSH. ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICETOR IN EQUITY, Dec. 7-78-3m-15-3-m*.

R. WM. W. LANE, OFFICE CORNER OF MARKET and Second Streets, opposite Carolina Hotel.

BERHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS. THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT, WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND, FEVER AND

AND THE VARIOUS AFFECTIONS consequent upon a disordered STOMACH OR LIVER, such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic, and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial, and in others effected a decided cure.

others, effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Bærhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Bærhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all better feeling than existed at the close of our last review,

COMMITTED,

TO THE JAIL OF DUPLIN COUNTY, a negro man say since is ALLEN, and belongs to Mr. Wilder Sold at \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00, by these imitations.

Who says his name is ALLEN, and belongs to Mr. Wilder Sold at \$1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5.00, by these imitations.

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Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current. 43-It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale price. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid. BEESWAX, # 15 .. 00 @ Whiskey,.....28 @ N. E. Rum,...50 @ BEEF CATTLE,

100 fbs.... 5 50 @ 6 50 BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each 2nd hand, . . . 1 75 @ 1 90 Apple, .65 Peach, .85 New.....1 Candles, & lb. Tallow.... ...1 90 @ 2 00 NAVAL STORES, Turpentine, 2 280 lbs Tallow......16 @ Adamantine...25 @ Sperm......35 @ COFFEE, # 1b. Virgin 0 00 @ Yellow dip . 0 00 @ Hard, 0 00 @ 28 50 Tar, \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ bbl., .0 00 (c)}{\text{do. in order,0 00 (c)}} Pitch do...0 00 do. No. 2.1 15 @ No. 3,0 00 @ Spirits Turp.,

**B gallon 371@

Varnish, ***B gal.26 @ good mid'g....101@ mid. fair to fair .00 @ COTTON BAGGING, ₩ yard......15 @ Rope, ₩ ħ ... 8½ @ NAILS, & B., CORN MEAL, B bushel... 85 @ PEA NUTS, bush. .65 @ 27 50 POTATOES, Sweet, 2 bush. 50 @ Irish, do., 1 371@ 1 do. 28 bbl., 3 00 @ 3 Mullets ... 7 00 @ 7 50 Mac'rel,No.1 00 @20 00 do. No. 2 00 @15 00 do. No. 3 10 00 @10 50 N. C. Bacon, Hams, 06 @ Middlings,... 00 @ Shoulders, ... 00 @ Hog round,... 17 @ Herrings, East 4 50 @ 5 00 # cwt 4 50 @ 5 00 FLOUR, N. C. brands # bbl., Western Bacon,
Middlings,...13 @
Shoulders, ...12 @
N. C. Lard, ...14 @
West'n do....13 @ Superfine ... 5 50 @ 5 75 Superine ... 5 00 @ 5 25 Fine ... 5 00 @ 5 25 Cross ... 4 75 @ 5 00 LUE, ₩ fb., ... 16 @ 25 UNNY BAGS, ... 12 1 @ 15 GUNNY BAGS,....121@ Butter,.....25 Guano, Peruvian, Under 1 ton, # 1b., per ton, 65 00 5 tons and over, " 64 00 LAND PLASTER, # bbl. 1 50 Family do. .00 00 @19 00 Butt, 00 00 @18 00

Prime,....00 00 @00 Beef, Mess,.16 00 @17 do. Fulton Market, . . 00 00 @00 00 Corn......57 @ Oats.......00 @ 00 Pease, Cow..1 00 @ 1 15 Poultry, Chickens, live,15 @ Do. B. Eye. .1 10 @ Wheat, red. .1 10 @ do. dead,..00 @ 00 Turkeys, live,.75 @ 1 00 do. dead, \$2 15.00 @ 00 do. white..1 20 @ Rice, rough. 0 00 @ 0 00 do., clean, SHEEP, 18 head, Lambs,..... 1 75 @ 2 50 Mutton,..... 1 75 @ 2 50 ₩ 1b..... 4 @

Dry...... 7 @ Hay, # 100 fbs. Liverp Liverpool, & sack, ground .. 80 @ 50 do. fine ... 1 75 @ 2 00 Eastern 80 @ 85 N. River 57½@ 0 65 SUGAR, # 1b. Porto Rico,... 81@ IRON, # IB.
English, ass'd. 4 @ 00
American, ref. 3 @ 00
do. sheer. 0 @ 00
do.hoop, ton 90 00@95 00
Swede 5 @ 00
LIME, # bbl. 0 00 @ 0 00
do.hoop, ton 90 00 0 00 New Orleans, .00 @ Muscovado, . . . 84@ Loaf & crush'd,12 @ Clarified and Granulated,..11 @ do. fm store 1 00 @ 1 25 LUMBER, # M., (River.)
Fl'r Boards. 0 00 @10 00 Contract, ...4 50 @ Wide do.... 6 50 @ 7 00 ...2 00 @ 2 50

Scantling... 0 00 @ 4 25 STAVES, \$\mathbb{H}\ M., W. O. Bbl..,16 00 @18 00 (Steam Sawed.) R. O. Hhd...12 00 @25 Floor Boards, Ash Head'g, .0 00 @13 00 planed.....18 00 @19 00 clear25 00 @30 00 limber, * M., Shipping,....0 00 @ 0 00 Mill, prime,.7 00 @ 8 50 do. inferior to Scantling 12 00 @15 00 Ship Stuff.

rough edge. 0 00 @13 00 1b....10 @ 12 TALLOW, 3 re-sawed... 0 00 @15 00 Говассо, 🤀 в., TOBACCO, # lb., Common, ... 18 @ Medium, ... 25 @ Fine, ... 45 @ WOOL, # lb., ... 17 @ MOLASSES, ₩ gallon. Cuba, Hhds 28 28 @ 30 35 @ 40 55 @ 60 Bbls. Note.-River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the

FREIGHTS: TO NEW YORK, On deck. \$ 00 @ 25 @ 00 @ 7 @ 0 00 @ Flour.....do..... Rice, # 100 lbs. gross..... Turpentine and Tar, # bbl...... Ground Peas, # bushel,..... Cotton, # bale,.... Cotton goods, & cubic foot, 0
Rice, & 100 fbs., 0 Lumber, \$\pi\$ M., as to size, .4 00@4 00 TO BOSTON. Turpentine and Tar, # bbl.....

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 17TH, 1857.

TURPENTINE-Since our review of Thursday last the man ket has ruled unsettled, and prices have materially declined. being 25 cents lower on all qualities than quoted in our last. The market, however, closes rather steadier, with a moderate demand from distillers at \$2 30 for virgin and yellow dip, and \$1 30 for hard, #2 280 lbs. The transactions foot up

3,925 bbls., as follows: Thursday. 450 \$2 30 \$2 30 \$1 30 Friday. 375 2 35 2 35 1 35 Saturday 2 35... Monday...... 813. . 2 25a2 30. . 2 25a2 30. . 1 25a1 3 Tuesday. 500 2 25 2 25 1 25 Wednesday 1,347 2 30 2 30 1 30 Thursday...... 140...... 2 30...... 2 30...... 1 30

SPIRITS TURPENTINE-The market has ruled inactive for this article during the week, and prices have declined a shade. No sales on Wednesday, and nothing reported this morning up to the time of closing our enquiries; 37 cents offered, and sellers holding at 38 cents. Sales for the week reach only 905 bbls., viz:

Friday...... 105 bbls. at 38 cents per galion. Monday ... 200 " " 37 " " " " Tuesday ... 600 " " 371 " " "

Rosin-No change worthy of note has taken place in this article as regards prices. In Common the transactions have been heavy for the week, and the market has ruled quite

firm. We quote sales of about 11,670 bbls. at \$1 for large size bbls .- at which figure it is generally held. For Nos. 1 WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

and 2 there has been a light demand at former rates. Sales as follows: 500 bbls. No. 2 at \$1 10 a \$1 15; 500 do. low grade Nos. 1 and 2 at \$1 25; and 5 a 600 do. No. 1 at \$1 75, \$2 a \$3 00 \$\mathref{a}\$ bbl., as in quality.

TAR-Arrives sparingly, and has been confined to such small parcels that we can hardly give a fair quotation of the market. We quote one or two small sales for the week at \$1 10 % bbl., which is a decline of 5 cents on previous rates. BEEF CATTLE. - In the market for beeves we have nothing new to report. The arrivals for some weeks past have been confined to a few small droves, and butchers have only a light supply on hand. We quote grass fatted at 51 to 61 c

per. lb., according to quality. BARRELS .- The receipts of Spirits Turpentine barrels con Unue moderate, and there is a good stock at present in first hands. We notice a limited enquiry, and have to report sales only in the small way at prices ranging within uotations, as in quantity and quality. See table. COFFEE-Remains without change. The stock of nearly

all descriptions is moderate, and demand light. See table for store rates, in quantities to suit. CORN MEAL-Is in good stock, and with a limited enquiry the market rules dull. We quote at 85 a 90 cents per bushel.

Corron.-Since our last review the market has ruled exceedingly quiet under the unfavorable advices received, and rates are a shade lower. We quote sales on Thursday of 100 bales assorted grades at 101 cents, and Monday 45 do. at 10

for superfine. We refer to our table for revised quotations. GRAIN-For Conn there has been very little disposition on the part of dealers to operate, and the market rules decidedly dull at a decline. We note the receipt by small vessels of 9,500 bushels, of which 3,950 came to dealers, 1,750 sold at 66 cents & bushel, 1,800 do. at auction, in lots to suit, at 60 cts., and 2,000 do on private terms. We quote at 57 a 60 cents, as in quality. OATS None received since our last; there is, however, a moderate supply in dealers' hands, and demand limited. We quote nominally at 42 a 45 cents bushel. PEAS The market is nearly bare of all descriptions, and prices rule high. For Cow we notice an active demand, and only one or two small parcels received and changed hands at \$1 20 29 bushel this figure, however, we consider rather above the market, as a large lot could not get it. ___RICE_The market is well supplied with Clean, and no demand except from the trade. Small sales at 4 cents ? h. Nothing done in rough. WHEAT Receipts light, and the market is rather dull under the advices received. We quote sales during the week of only 1,000 bush-

els at \$1 15 for red. HAY-The market is very well stocked with both Northern and Eastern make, and rules very quiet, as there is merely retail demand existing. No receipts or sales.

LIME—Is in good stock, and sells slowly at \$1 a \$1 25 cask, as in quality. MOLASSES-The supply of Cuba at present on market i very good, and we note a moderate demand for retailing purposes. We quote from wharf at 28 a 30 cents # gallon. as in quantity and quality.

PEA NUTS-Have been brought to market rather more freely during the past week, and with a better demand rates have gone up a shade. We quote sales from carts at 65 a 721 cents # bushel. POTATOES-Sweet are in fair enquiry, and sell at 50 to 60

cents pushel. Irish are in moderate stock, and no sales except in the small way. See table for rates. PROVISIONS-For N. C. cured Bacon there is some en-

quiry, but in the absence of receipts we have no transactions to report. Our quotations may, therefore, be looked upon as merely nominal. For Western cured there is scarcely any demand, and the market is heavily supplied. We reduce our quotations a shade, and quote small sales at 12 a 121 cents for shoulders, and 13 a 131 cents for sides, as in quality ;-we learn that some holders are even offering at lower figures, but above are about the market.----LARD -The market is better supplied with Western make, and prices have given way; demand light. We quote from store at 13 a 13 cents # 15. One small lot of N. C. make received, and taken at 15 cents. PORK-The arrivals of Northern continue moderate, and the stock at present on market is quite heavy, and with a limited demand prices have materially declined. See table for store rates, in quantities to suit. For fresh there has been a good demand throughout the week, and receipts light. We quote at 8 a 10 cents 2 lb., as in quality.

SALT .- We have no material change to note in either decription. There has been a moderate retail business done in Liverpool ground, and the stock in first hands has become somewhat reduced ; it is, however, fully adequate for the demand. The lot of 500 sacks, reported in our last as on market, sold at 75 cents \$\mathre{a}\$ sack, cash. Alum is in good stock, and sells from store at 30 a 35 cents & bushel. SHINGLES .- There is no demand for either description, and

the market rules very dull. Quotations in table are merely TIMBER.—Has been brought in quite freely during the past week, and with a light demand for mill purposes, the market

is dull. We quote sales of 16 a 18 rafts at prices ranging within classified figures. See table.

FREIGHTS .- We have nothing new to report in coastwis rates, and refer to our table for last prices paid. CHARLESTON, Dec. 10th.

[Condensed from the Courier's Review.] Bacon.—The transactions in sides, which have been lim ed, show a receding scale of prices. The market, which opened at 13 cents, closed at 12½c. Nothing has been done in shoulders, and prices are nominal. Good hams are scarce, in shoulders, and prices are nominal. Good hams are scarce and would bring relatively high prices. Lard.—A limited number of tierces and bbls. have been sold at prices ranging water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \(\) M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 \(\) 14 cents \(\) bbl.—and on naval stores, land bbls. The receipts since our last reach upwards of 15,000 sacks. We note sales from on shipboard at prices cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to \$1 \ \mathcal{B} M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents \ \mathcal{B} bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought \ \mathcal{B} Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——* For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Tar and Tar and

The comparatively heavy sales of the previous week have pretty well cleared the market of Western Whiskey. The retail demand is being supplied at prices ranging from 24 to 27c. a gallon. Sugars.—Some little attention has been directed to sugars this week, and prices, as well as the demand, shows a decided improvement. We note sales of 120 hhds. Muscovado description at prices ranging from 7 to 8c. as in quality. Coffee.—We have no transactions to report. It will be seen or reference to one adventiging columns that It will be seen, on reference to our advertising columns, that the Messrs. Street propose to sell at auction, on the 15th instant, a cargo of 3,000 bags new Rio, received direct at this port. Molasses.—There was an arrival this week of 75 hhds. Cuba Molasses of the old crop, but of very good quality, from New York, which were sold from the wharf at prices ranging from 25 to 27c. #gallon. We learn that some 200 bbls. New Orleans, of new crop, to arrive, were sold at 37d cents #gallon. Rice.—There has been a moderately fair demand for the different qualities during the week at about the price. for the different qualities during the week, at about the pri-ces current when we made up our previous report. The transactions show a range of figures extending from 24 to \$33 P hundred, the bulk of the sales however were made at prices within the margin of 2½ a 3½ P hundred. We renew our quotations of the 4th inst., which will give a fair criterion of the market at the close of business. The bulk of the receipts, which comprise 4502 tierces, have been sold.— Rough Rice.—There have been received since our last, upwards of 52,000 bushels, some 5,000 of which, of Southern growth, were sold at 70 cents & bushel.

Cotton.—The receipts since our last reach 10,802 bales and the sales in the same time may be put down as follows. and the sales in the same time may be put down as follows, viz: Friday, 310 bales; Saturday, 393; Monday, 2,200; Tuesday, 1,241; Wednesday, 1,185; and Thursday 2,673 bales; making an aggregate of 8,002 bales, on the subjoined terms, viz: 70 bales at 9½; 127 at 9½; 314 at 9½; 877 at 10; 502 at 10½; 2,384 at 10½; 274 at 10½; 653 at 10½; 827 at 10½; 633 at 10½, and 1,245 at 10½c. We have no new feature to report in Long Cotton. The transactions embrace about 140 bales Fioridas and Sea Islands at former prices.

Corn. North Carolina 75c. Our quotetions for the pressure of the pressure of the pressure of the state of the pressure of th

Corn.—North Carolina 75c. Our quotations for the present must be considered nominal. Oats 42 c. The market is fully supplied; at present, and it is doubtful whether this quotation could be sustained. Flour.—The market has been rather inactive since our last. There was a sale of about 1800 sacks, taken for foreign export, at \$3 \$\ \mathbb{T}\ \text{sack}\, \text{but beyond this the transactions have been confined to small lots, principally in barrels, at prices ranging from \$64 a \$6\frac{1}{2} \mathbb{T}\ \text{bbl}.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—Cotton.—There was a very good demand for this article to-day, which resulted in the sale of upwards of 2200 bales. The market was not only firm, but prices improved about ic. on the transactions of the previous day. The sales comprised 11 bales at 91; 143 at 93; 91 a 92; 153 at 93; 705 at 10; 282 at 103; 480 at 10 3-16, and 277 pales at 104c.

NEWBERN, Dec. 10.—Bacon—Hog round none. Hams 16½c. Bark & cord \$7. Beef \$\emptyset\$ b., $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 cents. by the side. Beeswax \$\emptyset\$ b., 25 cents. Corn \$\emptyset\$ bbl.,—retail \$\frac{3}{2}.\$

Coffee 12½ to 17c., as to quality. Cotton 10 to 11c. \$\emptyset\$ b., 25 cents. Corn \$\emptyset\$ bbl., \$6 50 to \$7 50. Blue Fish, Treut and mixed Fish, \$\frac{4}{2}\$ a \$5. Flour \$\emptyset\$ bbl., \$6 50 to \$7 50. Blue Fish, Treut and mixed Fish, \$\frac{4}{2}\$ a \$5. Flour \$\emptyset\$ bbl., \$6 50 to \$7 50. Blue Fish, Treut and mixed Fish, \$\frac{4}{2}\$ a \$5. Flour \$\emptyset\$ bbl., \$6 50 to \$9. Dry Fodder \$1. Hides \$\emptyset\$ bbl. Ary \$8, green 4c. Lard 16c. by the bbl. Lime \$1 50 \$\emptyset\$ bbl. Molasses, \$\emptyset\$ bhl., bbl. and gal., 30 to 50 cents. Pork, Northern Mess, \$\emptyset\$ bbl. \$26., green 8c. \$\emptyset\$ b. Common Rosin \$1 15. Salt by the 100 bushels 25 a 30c., retail 40c., sack \$1 25. Sugar 10 to 14c. Tallow 12c. Tar \$1 30 for 32 gallons. Turpentine \$2 60, virgin \$3. Whiskey 30 to 35 c.—Spirits Turpentine \$2 60, virgin \$3. Whiskey 30 to 35 c.—Spirits Turpentine \$2 60, virgin \$3. Whiskey 30 to 35 c.—Spirits Turpentine \$2 60, virgin \$3. Whiskey 30 to 35 c.—Spirits Turpentine \$2 60, virgin \$3. Whiskey 30 cents. How

BEAUFORT, Dec. 9.—Bacon, Hams 18 to 20 cents. Hoground—none. Corn, 60 to 75 cents & bushel. Corn Meal, 1 00 to 1 10 cents. Flour—Superfine \$8 00, Extra family \$7 50. Candles—20 to 25 cents & b. for tallow—35 to 40 for adamantine. Coffee—12 to 15 cents. Hides—from 4 to 8 cents & b. Iron—6 to 7 cents. Lime, \$1 50 to 1 75 & bbl. Molasses—50 to 60 cents. Naval Stores—Turpentine dip \$2 40 to 2 50. Scrape \$1 50 & bbl. Spirits Turpentine 30 a 35 cents. Tar \$1 25 to 1 50. Rosin, 85 to 90 & bbl. Oil—Whale, 70 to 75 cents. Sperm, \$1 75 to 2 00. Linseed, \$1 10 to 1 25. Pork—Fresh, 8 a 9 cents. Mess, \$27 00 to 28. Prime \$24 00. Rice, 5 to 6 cents. Salt, \$1 25 to \$1 50 & sack. Sugar, Porto Rico 11 to 12 cents, Clarified 15 a 16, Crushed 16 cents.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Naval Stores—Contrary to our expectations as expressed in our review of last week, prices

wASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Naval Stores—Contrary to our expectations as expressed in our review of last week, prices of naval stores have been sustained, although the advices from New York are very discouraging. We quote as last sales \$2 50 for Dip Turpentine; \$1 45 for Scrape; \$1 10 for Tar; 38 cts. for Spirits Turpentine. We would remark, however, that if the present dull feeling continues in the Northern market, prices must fall off materially.

Corn—Has sold at 60c. per bushel for up-river. Wheat—No arrivals. Cotton—Last sales at 11c.

No arrivals. Cotton—Last sales at 11c.

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 14.—Bacon 17 @ 00; Cotton—Fair to Good, 10 @ 104, Ordi. to Mid. 9 @ 00; Flour—family, \$5 25 @ 0 00; Super. \$5 00 @ 0 00; Fine, \$4 75 @ 0 00; Scratched, \$4 50 @ 0 00; Grain—Corn, \$0 70 @ 0 75; Wheat, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Oats, 50 @ 00; Peas, \$1 @ 00 00; Rye, \$1 00 @ 0 00; Lard—20 @ 00 cents; Molasses—Cuba 35 @ 00 cents; New Orleans, 00 @ 00 cents; Salt—Liverpool Sack, \$1 25 @ 0 00; Turpentine—Yellow dip, \$1 85 @ 0 00; Yellow dip, \$1 85 @ 0 00; Hard, \$0 90 @ 00; Spirits, 24 @ 00 cents. 14 @ 00 cents.

Cotton—We again have to reduce quotations, although the

Cotton—We again have to reduce quotations, although the article is lower now than it was some weeks ago when we to be again.

EGGS—Are brought in sparingly, and sell from carts at 25 and cents per dozen.

Fish.—Market poorly supplied, and is without material change. One or two small lots of Mullets received, and sell-ing from store at \$8 at \$8 25 per bbl.

Cotton—We again have to reduce quotations, although the article is lower now than it was some weeks ago when we with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectful to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., another thing that I would like for farmers to look at, that is storing. There is Cotton stored here now that 15½ cents was refused for, and, within a few weeks, 12½. When it gets back to that price they will take it. I would like to see what it would have amounted to if they had sold and loaned out the money at simple interest.

Cotton—We again have to reduce quotations, although the article is lower now than it was some weeks ago when we with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectful by solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., another thing that I would like for farmers to look at, that is storing. There is Cotton stored here now that 15½ cents was refused for, and, within a few weeks, 12½. When it gets back to that price they will take it. I would like to see what continued to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectful to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., and the material back to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectful to seen may be again.—

There is Cotton stored here now that 15½ cents when the fullest satisfaction and the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanie

Feathers—Are in moderate supply, and dull at 45 a 50 cents per bbl., as in quality.

Flour—No change.

Corn—In demand.

Peas—Wanted, and find ready sale.

Rags—Mr. D. Murphy has given notice that he intends stopping his paper mill, consequently he will want no more rates have slightly advanced. The receipts fer the week have been small, and with a reduced stock in first hands

NEW YORK, Dec. 15th.—Cotton heavy at a decline of 1c, sales of Middling Uplands at 10f cents. Flour is heavy, sales of 12,000 bbls. common to good State at 4 45 a 34 50, Ohio at 5 15 a \$5 50, and Southern at 4 95 a \$5 25. Wheat advanced, sales of 42,000 bushels, Kentucky white at 1 20 a \$1 43, Milwaukee club at 1 04 a \$1 06, and Chicago at \$1.—The market closed heavy. Corp is firm, sales of 30,000 bushels, white at 60 a 61 cents. Pork—Mess has declined 25 cents sales at 15 a \$16. Land head declined 25 sales at 91. cents, sales at 15 a \$16. Lard has declined 2c, sales at 9½ a 10 cents. Whiskey advanced ½c, sales of Ohio at 22½ cents.

Freights are firmer. MOBILE, Dec. 11.—The sales of Cotton for the week foot up 10,000 bales, and the receipts 17,500, against 31,000 bales in the same week last year. The market is firm at 10 cents for Middling. MOBILE, Dec. 12.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised

1400 bales, and the receipts 1600 bales. Prices are unchanged-dealers awaiting the steamer's news. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 11.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 3000 bales. Quotations are barely maintained at 101 a 101 cents. The sales of the week foot up 31,000, and the receipts 58,200. The stock on hand is 257,000 bales.— The decrease at this port is 139,000 bales, and at all the

ports 330,000 bales. Sugar is firm. Corn is buoyant. Freights are drooping Exchange is unchanged. NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 12.—The sales of Cotton to-day comprised 3500 bales. There is no change in quotations, and dealers are waiting the steamer's advices.

Pork is heavy at \(\frac{1}{2} \) a 1 cent \(\frac{1}{2} \) B decline. Sugar is quoted, at \(4\frac{1}{4} \) a 5\(\frac{1}{4} \) cents \(\frac{1}{2} \) B. Molasses is worth \(11\frac{1}{2} \) cents \(\frac{1}{2} \) gallon. Exchange is quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 28 .- Cotton. - Sales of the week 27,000 bales, including 1,600 bales to speculators and 5,000 bales for export. Prices had declined 4d, chiefly on inferior qualities. Quotations are nominal. Sales on Friday 8,000 bales. The market closed steady. Orleans fair 63; middling 63: Mobile fair 6½, middling 6½; Upland fair 6½, middling 6, ordinary 3 to 5d. Stock in port 335,000 bales, including 101,600 bales American. A decline of ½d had taken place in current qualities, while inferior descriptions were all con iderably lower, and quotations nominal.

The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. There was but little inquiry, and prices were weak New Orlean tres ordinaire at Havre 102f.

New Orlean tres ordinaire at Havre 1027.

Breadstuffs.—Prices have an advancing tendency, and all qualities are slightly higher. Richardson, Spence & Co., quote flour firm, and holders were demanding an advance of 6d. Western canal 24s 6d a 25s; southern 25 a 26s; Ohio 26 a 27s. Wheat is firm at an advance of 1 a 2d. Since Tuesday, red wheat 6s 1d a 7s 1d; white 6s 8d a 7s 10d.—Corn is quiet and holders downed on advance Mixed and M Corn is quiet, and holders demand an advance. Mixed and vellow (nominal) 34s: white 37s 6d a 39s 6d. Provisions.—The market is dull. Beef.—All qualities of old have slightly declined. Pork is very dull. Bacon is heavy at 1s a 2s decline. Lard is heavy and quotations

Produce—Sugar has declined 6d a 1s. Tea.—Former quotations have been barely maintained. Linseed oil 31s a 32s.

Rice is heavy and all qualities have slightly declined. Rosin is steady at 4s a 4s 3d. Spirits turpentine is steady at

32 a 33s.

London Markets.—Breadstuffs have been steady. Sugar closed buoyant. Coffee quiet and quotations barely maintained. Turpentine is steady at 31s 6d a 32s. Money Market.—Consols 914 a 913. The money market is slightly easier, with less demand. In American securities there has been more doing.

The Latest. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, P. M.—The Cotton market closes firm with an advancing tendency for all qualities. Estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. Breadstuffs are firm. Provisions steady.
LONDON, Saturday, P. M.—Consols closed at 914 a 914 for interest and account. On Friday, the 27th, there was a still less demand for money, although the application at the bank continued heavy for money, and 911 a 911 for account. The week's returns of the bank exhibited an increase of

£779,577 sterling, and return over a half million in govern ment securities.

The influx of gold at the bank steadily continued.

The city article of the London Times states that the government will not bring forward any financial measures till February. No new failures are reported in London. J. R. Hubbard, of Leeds, wool merchant, had suspended; liabilities amounting to \$80,000 ties amounting to £60,000.

The Very Latest. LIVERPOOL, Saturday, P. M.—Cotton—Estimated sales to-day 8,000 bales. The market closed firm, but with an adto-day 5,000 bates. The market closed firm, but with an advancing tendency, and all grades had slightly but not quotably advanced. Breadstuffs closed firm. Rrovisions steady, LONDON, Saturday, P. M.—Consols closed at 914 a 915 for money and account.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

Dec. 20-Brig S. P. Brown, Freeman, from Havana, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. Dec. 11.—Schr. L. Warren, Davis, from Perquimans to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh. 12,-Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin: with naval stores Dec. 12-Schr. Exchange, Burch, from Baltimore, to Rus

sell & Bro.; with mdze. 14-Schr. Volant, Russell, from Jacksonville, to J. H lanner; with naval stores. Schr. Lama, Harker, from Shallotte, to Anderson & Sav age; with naval stores.
Schr. J. C. Mauson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to Anderso & Savage; with naval stores. Schr. Palestine, Gibbs, from Hyde county, to DeRosset & Schr. Vermont, Elliott, from Boston, to Kidder & Martin

Dec. 14.—Schr. Jonas Smith, Lynch, from New York, Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, by E. J atterloh 15.-Schr. D. S. Mershon, Spragg, from Philadelphia, G. W. Davis; with mdze. Schr. James Buchanan, Certain, from Charleston, to Wilard & Curtis; with mdze. Schr. Eureka, Brinn, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard &

Curtis; with naval stores. Dec. 15—Schr. Native, Styron, from Perquimans coun-y, to DeRosset & Brown; with corn. Schr. Virginia Core, Thomas, from Hertford, N. C., to Schr. Alice, Spencer, from Little River, N. C., to D. Pi Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. . Lutterloh Dec. 16-Brig L. W. Angier, Toothaker, from New York to Wm. M. Harriss. Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Pet

teway & Pritchett 17-Schr. Castilian, Lord, from Bermuda, to Wm. M. Har ries. Schr. Belle, Cranmer, from Jacksonville, to J. H. Flanner

CLEARED. Dec. 10.-Schr. Ben, Fisher, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.
Schr. Ingomar, Chase, for Boston, by J. H. Flanner; with 11-Schr. Open Sea, Babbage, for West Indies, by Ad ams, Bro. & Co.; with lumber. Schr. Harry Maybee, Tuttle, for New York, by A. D. Ca aux; with naval stores, &c.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, E. J. Lutter-Dec. 12-Schr. S. B. Strong, Mott, for New York, by A . Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.
Brig Wappo, Carver, for New Orleans, by Adams, Bro & Co.; with naval stores.
Schr. Margaret Reinhardt, Peterson, for Acquia Creek. Va., by George Harriss; with lumber.
Schr. J. H. Flanner, Thompson, for Philadelphia, by Geo.
Harriss; with naval stores, &c. Schr. P. A. Sanders, Ireland, for Philadelphia, by George

Harriss; with naval stores, &c. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh. Dec. 15-Schr. Worth, Allen, for New York, by T. C. Worth: with naval stores, &c Schr. Adele, Corson, for New York, by J. H. Flanner with naval stores. Steamer Black River, Dicksey, for Fayettevilie, by D. A. Lamont ; with mdze. Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E. J Lutterloh. Dec. 16-Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point by Rankin & Martin. Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL THE NEXT SESSION OF THE OXFORD GRAMMAR THE NEXT SESSION OF THE CAPOLINE School will commence on the second monday in January J. H. HORNER, Principal. Oxford, N. C., Dec. 3d, 1857 .- 75-3w-14-6t*.

17-Schr. Volant, Russell, for Jacksonville, by J. H. Flan-

Br. Brig Vesta, Kevan, for Liverpool, by J. & D. McRae

& Co.: with naval stores.

WILMINGTON BRASS AND IRON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP. AND MACHINE SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish at the above establishment, at the shortest notice, Iron and Rress Castings, finished or unfinished—to make and put up new Machinery, to repair and overhaul old Machinery, all of which will be done upon reasonable terms and in a style of workmanship which he feels confident cannot be surpassed North or South.

He will make to order all kinds of patterns, ornamental and architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and milland architectural, and supply drafts for machinery and mill-

work generally.

Having an establishment fitted up in the best manner and with the latest improvement in tools, etc., he feels confident of being able to give the fullest satisfaction, and respectfully solicits orders in his line. Orders directed to the subscriber or left at L. A. Hart's, Mozart Hall building, Front st., or at the Machine Shop in the rear will received.

Wilmington, N. C., June 1st, 1857-241-tf Proprietor.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that at the Fall Term, 1857, of New Hanover Superior Court of Law and Equity, it was ordered that a Special Term of said Court be held on the last Monday in January next, and that said Special Term should continue two weeks.

Parties and witnesses upon the State Docket are not required to attend.

Teste, JAS. A. WRIGHT, C. S. C. Herald copy daily and weekly, and Commercial tri-weekly till court.

ly till court. Nov. 17.—62412-to.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, DEC. 14, 1857.

THE KANSAS DIFFICULTY .- We are sorry to see that ties which unite the Democratic party on this question been passed. must operate disastrously on the harmony of the whole retain a national vitality.

Mr. Douglas thinks that the whole constitution of work almost instantaneously. Kansas ought to have been submitted to the popular vote. We think it would have been better if it had been past, having charge of the work at the mouth of the done so. We do not like the putting to vote of one Cape Fear River. He was highly esteemed by all who question in such a manner that the voters must approve enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance, and was disall others, if they go to the polls.

But surely the people of Kansas had the right to elect with limited powers in the formation of a constitution. or without limitations. The earlier usage was for conventions to form constitutions, submit them to Congress. and for the new States to be admitted without resorting to the popular vote. Had we been citizens of Kansas, we might have urged the submittal of the constitution, but that is a Kansas question, and not a Congressional not on Mr. Douglas's wishes or intentions.

CONGRESS AND KANSAS-JUDGE DOUGLAS AND THE PRESIDENT.—The Kansas difficulty has opened upon the country even sooner than we expected. Judge Douglas has thrown the weight of his great abilities and influence into the scale against the administration on this point, but so far with fewer results than he or his friends anticipated. The number of Democrats in either House who can be induced to follow him, will be very small. As yet no Democratic Senator except Stuart, of Michigan, has ranged himself under the Douglas banner on this who oppose the President are still scattering, and their that paper the following brief announcement: force undetermined.

We have read with considerable attention the speech and ability characteristic of all the efforts of the gifted morning. speaker; but it has failed to convince us that he is ity to call a convention to frame a constitution and apply for admission into the Union as a State. The le- Mr. Wightman was, we think, about twenty-seven ance of no enabling act of Congress, although Judge Douglas contends that without such act, no convention can have authority. Now, the fact is, that the Constigress may admit new States—not that it must or shall. So far as authority goes, the present application of Kanzas is just as valid as any other inchoate State, and it can be no just ground for objection that it comes forward with a Constitution formed in its own way.

Its own way has been through its legislature calling a convention—the delegates to which were chosen by an election in the main fair, as the President justly says.-If men in Kansas did not choose to vote for delegates. they took their "own way," and must abide the consequences. We do not approve of all the acts of the Lecompton Convention, but the right plan would have been to have voted for men who would have done differently. The convention was not bound by the law of the Legislature to submit the Constitution. The mode in which they have chosen to submit a part, is not the way we would have liked. Had we been citizens of Kansas, we would have advocated a different course, but we would have felt bound, if our efforts had failed, to have

We have honored Judge Douglas too highly-have now too high a respect for his talents-too lively a recollection of his services, to jump at once into the ranks of his denouncers. We must see farther and think more, but this, Judge Douglas or the greatest man earth must know, that if he chooses to take up his ground and that ground should be opposed to the Democratic party, he must take the consequences. No man must flatter himself with any lien upon the Democracy. Its breath is drawn through no man's nostrils. It may build up or pull down-no man can build it up or pull it down.

WE LIKE TO ACCOMMODATE—but the fact is, we have long since given notice that no transient advertisements will be published, in either the daily or weekly Journal, unless the money accompanies them. Notwithstanding our notice, there is not a day passes but we are called upon to violate or deviate from it. This, of course, we have refused to do, and no doubt many think hard of our course. We regret this, but still we have laid it down as a rule to do a cash business. It is cheaper to the advertiser, or subscriber, and much less trouble to us. As both parties are thus benefitted, we ker landed at Punta Arenas, on the 25th of November. hope no one will think the less of us for our firmness in with one hundred and fifty men, fifty of whom had been carrying out a principle strictly in accordance with the sent up the San Juan river. Commodore Paulding, in

A "LIGHT" Supper.-Last night (Thursday) a deed | Fashion's papers all correct. The British and Ameriwas to be done in New York that may well be called a can squadrons had sailed for San Juan. "wick"-ed thing. It seems that two men, of some wealth, made a bet upon the result of the election for Alderman of the sixteenth ward of N. Y. city. The condition of the bet was that the looser should pay to the winner five hundred dollars, or eat a pound of tallow candles, wicks and all, in the space of one hour. Times are known to be hard, and so the loser thought when he sor, Gen. Denver, now Commissioner of Indian Affairs, chose the candle alternative, and fixed upon Thursday who left Washington for the West last week. The reanight on which to do the eating. It is a matter of choice with him how he is to get the candles down-he Gov. Walker and himself, to do no act which could possimay masticate them quietly, and pick his teeth after-sibly disturb the peace of the Territory, but to exert all wards, or he may have them melted and drink the gravy -or he may bolt them, or may eat the tallow and the wicks together or separately. He may make the wicks and embarrass the people in voting on the slavery ques into little balls—pills, as one might call them—and slide them down, as they will be well greased and not likely to choke; but down they must go, wicks and all, in the inside of sixty minutes. We think he will never look a heated discussion will take place when the subject shall tallow chandler in the face without feeling uncomfortable in the regions of the stomach.

BANK RESUMPTION.—'The Banks of New York, Boston, Albany and New Haven, have resumed specie payments. Their great strength in specie has induced them to whether Gov. Walker's name will be sent to the to resort to this course, when it may or may not be politic. The current of specie shipments has turned from Some fear that the movement is premature—that the country at large is not prepared for it—and that it can- nor discussion on the subject among them.

Death of Col. Turnbull.

Yesterday morning our community was painfully sur prised by learning that Col. Turnbull, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, U. S. A., had been found dead in his bed, having apparently died in his sleep, as he lay the discussion of this vexed question again threatens to in the posture of one in slumber, with no limb disturbed disturb the harmony of Congress and of the country, for, and no feature contorted. His eyes were peacefully speaking less as partizans than as citizens, it must be closed, and, but for the absence of pulse and respiration, felt that anything which threatens the disruption of the there was nothing to indicate that the last struggle had

We believe it is the opinion of the medical gentlemen Union, since the Democratic party is the only organiza- most familiar with his case that he died of a sudden aftion which has been able to weather recent storms and fection of the heart, to which he had been, in a more or less degree, subject. The vital machinery must have ceased to

Col. Turnbull had been residing here for some months tinguished as a gentleman of courteous and unassuming manners, clear sense, and honorable feeling. He stood the members of their constitutional convention, either high in his profession, having occupied a prominent position in his corps during the campaign made in Mexico by General Scott. We understand that he leaves a large

Yesterday afternoon, at the call of his Honor, the Mayor, a large concourse of citizens accompanied his remains to the cars. The military companies were also out to pay respect to the memory of a gallant soldier. question—one to be decided on general principles, and and fired the usual military salute at the cars. A committee of citizens accompanies the body to Washington

> Capt. VonGlahn requests us to state that the German Volunteers were only prevented from forming as a company, to pay respect to the memory of Col. Turnbull, by not having been aware of the fact of his decease and funeral in time to enable them to turn out.

> Col. Turnbull must have been about sixty years of age. We have heard that he was a native of Maryland, but are not at all certain .- Daily Journal, 11th inst.

The Favetteville Carolinian of the 11th comes point. It has been hinted that Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, may, to us this morping dressed in mourning for the death of but this is doubtful. The few Democrats in the House its editor, Wm. F. Wightman, Esq. We copy from

Sudden Death of the Editor of this Paper. We stop the Press to announce the painful intelligence delivered by Judge Douglas, in the Senate of the United of the death of Wm. F. Wightman, Esq., the editor of States, on the 8th inst. It is marked by the energy this paper. Mr. Wightman died in this town suddenly

Surely, in the midst of life we are in death. On right. That everything in Kanzas has gone on as we Thursday we followed to the cars the remains of Col. could have wished, we do not pretend to say. We are Turnbull, who had passed away with startling suddenfully prepared to admit that the action of the Lecomp ness, and now we receive the news that, on the morning ton convention is open to objections and these objections after. Mr. Wightman was found dead in his bed in Fay-Mr. Douglas urges with great force. But the real point etteville. We know nothing of the circumstances preis this. Whether, under the organic law of the Terri- ceding Mr. Wightman's death, but feel assured that it tory, and in accordance with the principles of local must have been painfully unexpected, and there is a self-government—of deciding its own institutions in its strange and melancholy likeness in the terms in which own way, the Legislature of Kanzas had not the author- their deaths have been announced—Found dead in their

gality of the convention, so called, had never been called vears of age, and a native of South Carolina. He had in question, even by Governor Walker. The legal au- been for some few years past connected with the Demoin question, even by Governor warker. The legal authorities of Kansas took this plan of forming their own been for some few years past connected with the Demo- first day of that quarter, the circumstances under which a considerable portion of that amount was realized were so institutions, and this was their own way. States have ville North Carolinian. He was a gentleman of talents been admitted with constitutions formed by conventions, and education. Warm and impulsive in his feelings, he the popular vote, and by conventions called in pursuance of no enabling act of Congress, although Judges | may, at times, have allowed these feelings to betray him in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use of expressions which cooler caution might | in the use o condemn; but his motives and impulses were always year. pure, and his principles high-toned and correct, and, by his untimely death, those who knew him lose an esteemed tution nowhere gives to the new States the authority to friend, and his party has to regret the loss of one who demand admission. The Constitution says that Con-

champions and defenders. P. S.—A letter received here from Fayetteville, states that Mr. Wightman and a young man named Elliott, were both found dead in one bed in the Shemwell House, having left a note stating that they had taken Nitric Acid for the purpose of committing suicide. With the motives that urged them to this terrible act, we are wholly unacquainted. We can only fulfil the divine precept, which commands us to judge not that we be

judged.—Daily Journal, 12th inst,

The Court House was crowded last evening to listen to Mr. John Hyde, formerly a Mormon elder, his subject being Brigham Young and Utah. Circumstances prevented our attendance, but we learn that those who were present were amply repaid for the time bestowed in listening to the speaker. In conversing with Mr. Hyde, we found him to be a well-informed, sensible man, who speaks without passion or exaggeration on the subject of the energy which has enabled them to build up a great territory in a hitherto barren wilderness, and under the most unfavourable circumstances. He believes that the great body of the Mormons are sincere. Their conduct could be accounted for under no other supposition. Even Brigham Young is in the main sincere, and personally far from the monster he has been painted. But the community is dangerous in proportion to its energy and its sincerity in error. Their religious society rules their political society, and all their ideas point to independence of and supremacy over the powers of the world. Mr. Hyde's lecture to-night will be devoted to "The

Leaders, Designs, Political Aspects and Destiny of Mormonism." This Lecture is noticed at length and in the highest terms by the press of Washington City. Daily Journal, 12th inst.

LANDING OF WALKER .-- The steamer Empire City at New Orleans on the 12th inst., reports the Star of the command of the United States Naval forces, found the

The Government of Kansas Acting Governor Stan Washington, Dec. 9.—The administration having been advised by telegraph that Acting Governor Stanton had called a special meeting of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the President to-day forthwith removed him, and nominated to the Senate as his successon given for this removal is that Secretary Stanton has violated the instructions heretofore given to both the means in their power to preserve it.

The sole object and purpose of convening the Legis lature, it is considered, can only be to engender strifes tion in the form proposed by the constitutional convention. No definite action was had to-day by the Senate on Gen. Denver's nomination. It is anticipated that a again come before that body in secret session. Last week instructions were sent to Mr. Stanton to take every precaution to prevent disturbances at the ensuing election and afford a free and unmolested exer-

Senate for confirmation. Mr. Laurence, of the Ohio delegation, distinctly conthis country and may continue so during the spring.— that delegation have resolved to vote against the Letradicts the statement that the democratic members of compton constitution. There has been

cise of the elective franchise. Doubts are expressed as

The Secretary of the Treasury's Report on the state

THASULY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 8, 1857.

Sie:—In compliance with an act of Congress entitled "An act supplementary to an act to establish the Treasury Department," approved May 10, 1800, I have the honor to submit the following report:

On the 1st July, 1856, being the commencement of the fiscal year 1857, the balance in the treasury was \$19,901,325 45.

The receipts into the treasury during the fis-cal year 1857 were \$68,631,513 67, as follows: For the quarter ending Sept. 30 '56— From customs. \$20,677,740 40 892,380 39 355,310 57 21.925.431 30 For quarter ending Dec. 31, 1856-13,243,414 90 From customs..... From public lands...

15,175,667 3 For quarter ending March 31, 1857-19,055,328 55 1,065,640 11 274,054 90 20,395,023 5 For the quarter ending June 30, 1857-From customs...... ,899,421 20

808,252 86

123,999 59

1,063,213 28 172,756 92 The aggregate means, therefore for the ser-

vice of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, were \$88,532,839 12 The expenditures during the fiscal year ending June 30,

Estimated aggregate of means for the service of the current year, \$75,389,934 08.

The expenditures of the first quarter, ending September The estimated expenditures during the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, to June 30, 1858, are \$51,248,530 04. Leaving an estimated balance in the treasury on July 1, 1858, (which will, of course, be affected by any reduction or increase of expenditures not contempla

ted,) of \$426,875 67. Estimates for the fiscal year, from July 1, 1858, to June 30, 1859—Aggregate of means for the service of the fiscal year to June 30, 1859, as estimated, \$75,926,875 67. Aggregate estimated expenditures for the service of fiscal year to June 30, 1859; \$74,064,755 97. Leaving an estimated bal-

ance in the treasury July 1, 1859, of 1,862,119 70.

It is difficult at all times to estimate in advance the probable receipts into the treasury for the next one and two years. The events of the present fiscal year furnish a stri-king fillustration of the uncertainty of all such estimates from the operation of unforeseen causes which exert a controlling ace over the revenue from customs

When the estimates for the present fiscal year were made it was impossible to foresee either the material change in the rates of duty or the present revulsion in trade and commerce, both which have deeply affected the revenue, and satisfactorily account for the difference between his estimate and those now submitted. With these two disturbing causes now in view it is very difficult to form satisfactory estimates of the probable receipts from customs. The tariff act of March 3, 1857, has not been in operation long enough to test its effects upon the revenue even under ordinary circumstances. Simultaneous with this act going into operation the country is subjected to a disastrous revulsion.— To what extent importations would have been affected by , had there been no revulsion in trade and commerce. now as much a matter of conjecture as it was before the

The exports for the year ending June 30, 1857, amounted to \$362,949,144, and the imports for the same period were \$360,890,141. The amount of our exports depend not only on the quantity but the value of the articles exported. The quan tity of some and the value of others may be considerably di hed, and yet the deficiency thus created may be supplied by either the increased quantity or value of other articles .-It is probable that this very state of things may occur dur-ring the present fiscal year. The indications at present are that the exports of breadstuffs and provisions will decrease both in quantity and value; but the increased value of cotton, at its probable prices, which constitutes much the largest item of our exports, would make up such deficiency. from the best information which can be obtained the opinion is entertained that the exports for the present fiscal year will not fall below those of last year more than ten per

The foreign merchandize subject to duty, imported during the first quarter ending 30th September last, amounted to \$88,819,385; and the customs received during that quarter were, as stated in the estimates, \$18,573,729 37. The tariff of the 3d of March last having gone into operation on the ing three quarters of the present fiscal year.

The opinion is expressed, with some confidence, that the reduction from this cause will not exceed twenty-five per

Compared with the amount of duty actually realized under the tariff of 1846, it appears that about one quarter should be deducted for the effect of the tariff of 1857. The efficiency of the public service, as well as the security dutiable merchandise imported since it commenced to be mated that in the course of the present fiscal year a large por tion of the merchandise now in warehouse will be withdrawn and duties paid thereon; but in the meantime adequate means for meeting lawful demands on the treasury should be

It is therefore recommended that authority be given to this department by law to issue treasury notes for an amount not to exceed twenty millions of dollars, payable within a limited time, and carrying a specified rate of interest, whenever the immediate demands of the public service may call for a greater amount of money than shall happen to be in the treasury subject to the treasurer's drafts in payment of war-

For the half of the current fiscal year, extending from 1st January to 30th June, 1858, at least one million six hundred thousand dollars will be required to defray the expenses of collecting the revenue in the Atlantic States, and I recommend that sum to be appropriated for that period. From the commencement of the fiscal year on the 1st July 1858, that provision be made by law that the whole receipts paid into the treasury under the act of 1849, and the expen-

paid into the treasury under the act of loss, and the expenses of collection be defrayed out of appropriations for that purpose. To meet the expenses of collecting the customs throughout the entire United States during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1859, will probably require \$4,000,000. without passion or exaggeration on the subject of the Mormons and their chief. He appreciates highly that as the law and a proper regard for the public interest would

As a measure of relief to the country, it is proposed to in crease the tarriff. A return to a high profective system regarded by some as the surest mode of extricating the country from its embarrasments, and affording immediate as well as permanent relief to the public distress. The people are already suffering from distress, and the proposition diminish their suffering by adding to their burdens. The theory of the protectionist is this: that under a lot tarriff the importations of foreign manufactures is encoura

ged, and, being brought into the country at lower price than they can be produced, the competion with the domes tic manufacturer is ruinons to his business. The remedy it to raise the duties upon the foreign article to such a poin that either it will be excluded, and thus give to the do mannfacturer the entire home market, or else it will be s ncreased in price by the additional duty as to enable the omestic manufacturer to receive a remunerating price for his productions. That the effect would be temporarily for the benefit of the manufacturer is conceded, but that the ultimate effect would be alike injurious to him as well as all other interests is equally clear. In looking upon the opera-tion as a measure of relief, we must consider its effects not only upon the domestic manufacturer, but also on the con-

nor increases the price, it is manifest that no advantage has been derived by the domestic manufacturer. If the effect should be to exclude the foreign article, then the domestic goods, and, as a matter of course, unrestrained as he will then be by the laws of competition, he will so raise his prices as to remedy the evil of low prices of which he had com plained. The effect upon the consumer is clear. He must pay the increased price thus put upon the article of consumption. Nor does it stop there. Under the existing state of things, when he has purchased the article he has not only furnished himself with the goods he needed at the reduced price, but at the same time has paid into the treasury the tax required for the support of government. The measure of relief proposed by the protectionists increases the price he is required to pay for his goods, and where the foreign article is excluded leaves his tax unpaid. This deficiency in the revenue must be supplied, and he is called up-on to pay it from his other resources. The proposed measure of relief thus imposes upon him these additional burdens, in

If, however, the increased duty should not exclude the in portation of the article, but simply advance the price to a remunerating point to the domestic manufacture, the effect upon the consumer would be to require him to pay the addi-tional price, not only upon the foreign article, but also upon the domestic manufacture. The amount of taxation put upor him for the benefit respectively of the treasury and the domestic manufacturer will depend upon the relative proportion of the foreign and domestic article he may consume. In no event can the increased duty operate to the advantage and relief of the manafacturer except by a corresponding injury to the consumer. The amount of benefit conferred and injury sustained by the proposed relief measure would of manufacturers and con sumers of the articles upon which the increased duties were laid; and as the number of consumers exceed the number of manufacturers, so would the injury sustained exceed the ben cfit conferred. A policy so partial and unjust in its opera-tions cannot command the approval of the country.

Rejecting the proposition to raise the tariff as a measure of relief, and looking to the probable receipts and expenditures for the present and next years, no change is recommended in the act of March 3, 1857, at this time.

country at large is not prepared for it—and that it cannot be sustained. Sometime must elapse before its effects can be known, and a fair judgment arrived at. The movement will not, we think, be at all general.

In appointments by the President.

James W. Denver, of California, to be secretary of the Territory of Kansas, vice Fredrick P. Stanton, removed.

The County Court for this County commenced its sessions to-day, James T. Miller, Esq., Chairman presiding.

Consideration.

Credit, consideration.

ty up to Wednesday, where a lot cold from winer at 35 % a % .

is made upon the banks for the use of their credit, and yielding to the pressure, they respond by the increased issue of their notes and by enlarging their discounts. The extent to which the banks have enlarged their credit beyond its proper limits is not to be measured alone by the amount of their

At the time the New York city banks suspended specie At the time the New York city banks suspended specie payments in October, they reported a larger amount of specie in their vaults than their notes in circulation, and, notwithstanding this fact, they were unable to meet the demands of their creditors promptly with specie, owing to their credit operations under their deposit system. Having extended their own credit, and enabled their customers to do the same, they were unprepared for the revulsion which came upon them. If it be true that our embarrassments have been occasioned by the cause here assigned, we must look beyond the action of the hanks, to the operations of other corporathe action of the banks, to the operations of other corpora-tions as well as individuals, to fathom the entire cause of our difficulties. The limits of this report will not admit of a de-tailed examination of this subject, but a solitary illustration will present the subject in its proper light. In answer to a circular letter addressed to the various railroad corporations of the country it appears that the capital of these companies amounts to \$491,435,661, their indebtedness to \$417,243,664. The annual interest upon the latter sum is \$25,093,203, their annual income was \$48,406,488.

It is proper here to remark that whilst this statement can-not be considered as perfectly accurate, it approximates it sufficiently near for the illustration of my argument. It exhibits the extent to which this class of corporations has contributed to that expansion of credit which is properly chargeable with the recent revulsion. It is due to a large class of our railroad companies to state that this excessive indebtedness is not equally distributed among them. Som have conducted their business with the utmost propriety and success, whilst others have so far exceeded these limits

The undue expansion of credit, which stimulated in som an undue desire to borrow, and in others a willing disposi tion to lend, which engenders schemes of improvident speculation, leading to rapid fluctuations in prices and habits o extravigance, I regard as the principal cause for the em barrasment existing in the commerce of the country. The only efficient remedy for such evils is to be found in a return to the prudent courses and steady habits which, for a time, were unhappily laid aside. This government could do but little towards extricating individuals, corporations or communities from the pernicious consequences of their extravigant expenditures or ill-conceived enterprises. When credit has been extended so far beyond the bounds of legi imate confidence as to create a revulsion in trade, occasion speedy adjustment of the relations between creditor and debtor by liquidation and settlement is the surest mode for the restoration of the equilibrium.

Wild and chimerical speculations will thus have their ter mination, industry will be better enabled to realize its sober expectations, and the substantial interests of society being relieved from the noxious influence of excitement, overac tion and disorder, will resume their accustomed energy communicating a healthful and vigorous activity to the business of the country. The proper agency of the government in such a case is to remove whatever impediment may exist to the exertion of the native force of society, and to extract from the experience they have gained lessons to be embodied e and well-considered laws to prevent the recur

It is evident that the great moneyed corporations created under the laws of the States have had a controlling influence in the undue expansion of private credit. In many of the States the legislation in respect to these is stringent, and embodies many of the safeguards that experience has suggested for their regulation.

But it will not be denied that this legislation has been nugatory. The State authorities have already manifested an eager disposition to relieve them from the penalties they have incurred, and to dispense, as far as they were able, with the performance of the obligations they had exacted from them when they were organized. This has been done. in some cases, without an inquiry into their condition or management, or their capacity to resume their position as solvent institutions, or even to protect the com

In my judgment, the period has arrived for Congress to employ the powers conferred by the constitution upon it to mitigate the present evil, and to prevent a catastrophe of a similar kind in future; and for this purpose a compulsory bankrupt law, to include two classes of corporations and companies, is necessary. It should be a law for the protec-tion of creditors, not the relief of debtors; to prevent improper credit, not to pay improper debts; compulsory, not

The two cases which it is now proposed to bring under the peration of a compulsory bankrupt law are banks and rail-oad corporations. The immense capital employed by these ompanies, their controlling power and influence in the comnercial and business operations of the country, their disposition to expand and enlarge their credit, and the ruino ffects produced by their operations when carried beyond legitimate bounds, impose upon the government the duty of providing, by every constitutional means in their power, for the safe, proper, and legitimate conduct of such corporations. The facts which are presented in other portions of this report, developing the condition and operations of these two classes or corporations, will fully justify the policy now re commended. The object is not to injure them, but to protect the community. The effect will be to restrain their operations within proper limits, and thereby insure to the country all the benefits they are capable of conferring, without the accompanying hazards of wild speculations and ruinous

During this financial crisis and general derangement of the currency, the collection and disbursement of the public revenue have proceeded without loss or embarras of the independent treasury system, in ordinary the expense of conducting its operations without the intervention of bank agencies, its deleterious effects upon commercial progress and general business of the country-all be unfounded. It only remained to encounter a commer ry Department during the suspension of 1837 and the present time will place the subject before the public mind

in the most satisfactory manner,
If the beneficial effects of the independent treasury system in restraining the banks from extending their credits have not been over estimated, and it is confidently expected and it is confidently believed that they have not, it spectfully submitted to public consideration whether the adoption of the same principle by the respective State governments would not complete the work of reform and prevention against bank suspensions, so happily inaugurated and successfully practiced by the general government. The various State governments now collect annually about \$50,000,000. This amount is collected mainly in bank notes, and when not immediately disbursed, is either kept in the form of bank notes in the vaults of the State treasuries or deposited directly with the banks. Let the several States collect their revenues in specie, and thence is withdrawn from the banks a stimulant to overbanking to the extent of this facilities now afforded them by the use of their notes. The remarks already made in connection with the inde pendent treasury of the general government are here applicable to the effect that would be produced by such a policy. The collection and disbursement in specie of the revenues of both the general and State goverements, and not to speak of the various city, town and country corporations, would constitute such a demand for specie, at all times, as to require its retention in the country. The banks, knowing that they were liable to furnish their note-holders with this specie, would regulate their issues accordingly, and would consesuspension of specie payments by them inevitable when always to be ready to do—pay their debts. The apprehension that such a requirement by the State governments would operate oppressively upon the people, would prove as unfounded as it did in the case of the general government.— State taxes are now paid, most generally, in bank notes. These notes profess to be representatives of specie. If the are the tax-payer could easily convert them into specie. either by the State government or the people. The very object of the law is to guard against the latter contingency,

and thus to secure to the country a sound paper currency always convertible into specie.

Under the operation of an independent treasury system, adopted by each of the States, there would be no difficulty in retaining in the country a sufficient amount of spicie, not only for the purposes of the government, but also to secure a sound paper currency. As long, however, as the present system lasts, this result cannot be looked for. One would suppose that the large increase of gold in the last few years would have enabled the banks to have protected themselves against the necessity of suspending specie payments. Such aults to meet their issues. Since the discovery of gold in nited States the sum \$400,000,000, and even a large amount has been added from that source to the gold of the world.— At that time it was estimated that there was in the Unithat time it was estimated that there was in the United States \$120,000,000 of specie. Of that amount the banks held \$43,000,000, upon which they issued a circulation of \$114,743,415. Their deposits at that time amounted to \$91,178,-623. It is estimated that there is now in the United States \$260,000,000 of specie, and of this sum the banks have \$60,000,000; upon which they have issued a circulation of \$214, 778,822, and their deposits have increased to \$230,251,352.— It will be seen from this statement, that with the increased quantity of specie in the country, the banks have only increased their specie from \$43,000,000, to \$60,000,000, whilst they have increased their circulation from \$114,743,345 to \$214,778,822. No one susposes that such would have been the case if during this period, the financial operations of the various State governments had been conducted upon the principles of the independent treasury system. It is confidently believed that such a policy would have saved the country from the present bank suspension. If, at the time the general government was making its disbursements in specie at the commencement of the present crisis, the same operation had been going on from the different State treasuries the effect necessarily would have been to have suppli ed every demand in the country for specie, and the banks, al-ready restrained within legitimate bounds, would have been enabled to have pursued their usual business without serious

mended in the act of March 3, 1857, at this time.

Returning to the question of relief which is expected from the government, it becomes necessary to inquire into the cause of the present revulsion, as preliminary to the consideration of a proper remedy for it. Public opinion generally holds the banks responsible for all our embarrassments. The true cause is to be found in the undue expansion of the credit system. The banks constitute an important part of that system; but there are other elements entering into it which, squally with the question of the banks, demand public consideration.

Oredit, confined to its legitimate functions, is the representation. In this connection, it cannot fail to attract observation.

Congress "to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to cause such experiments and analyses of different beds of ore as to test whether any of such ores, in their native state, possess alloys that will resist the tendency to oxydize to a greater extent than others, and to ascertain under what circumstances they are found, and where, in order to facilitate the proper selections of iron for public works." To carry out the object in view, I caused circulars to be sent to all iron masters whose names could be ascertained, soliciting specimens of ore and iron, and calling for information pertinent to the subject, and in compliance with the request, already a large number of specimens have been received and are being received daily. The specimens are accompanied by letters ceived daily. The specimens are accompanied by letters manifesting great interest in the result, and communicating much valuable information in relation to the production of iron, which has become one of the great national industrial interests

So soon as the specimens are all received and arranged. So soon as the specimens are all received and arranged, and the information which accompanies them has been abstracted and collated, a competent chemist or metallurgist will be employed to make the experiments and analyses.—Conclusive evidence has already been received that a decided difference in the susceptibility of different irons to oxydize does exist, and it is hoped that the proposed analyses will discover the cause. However, should the experiments fail in this respect, they will at least show the localities from which the least oxydizable iron can be procured. Some idea may be formed of the importance of being able to discriminate between irons as to their susceptibility to oxydize. inate between irons as to their susceptibility to oxydize from the fact that the quantity used by the government in this department alone, since January, 1852, exceeds 40,000. inds; and the navy and war departments may each safely be put down for equal amounts. The use of iron capable of resisting oxygen for rigging, anchors, chain-plates, sheathing, &c., in our commercial marine would be

In accordance with the authority vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, by the joint resolution approved February 26, 1857, to provide for ascertaining the relative value of the oinage of the United States and Great Britain, and fixing he relative value of the unitary coins of the two countries appointed Professor J. H. Alexander, of Baltimore, commer to confer with the proper functionaries in Great Britain in relation to some plan or plans of so mutually arranging, on the decimal basis, the coinage of the two countries, as that the respective units shall hereafter be easily and exactly commensurable. Professor Alexander is now in London, and I expect the result of his mission will be embodied in a statement and report from him at an early day, which will be laid before Congress as soon as recived.

All which is respectfully submitted.

HOWELL COBB, Secretary of the Treasury.
HON. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate.

From the Coldshore' Tribune NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

The North Carolina Conference commenced its Ses sion in this town, last Wednesday morning, Bishop Pearce presiding, Rev. E. Pell, Secretary, and Rev. W. J. Lewis assistant Secretary. We can only glance at the proceedings.

The following standing committees were appointed: Public Worship-Wyche, Long, Frost and C. P.

Books and Accounts .- Burkhead and Weaver. Periodicals.—Hendren, Bibb and Chaffin. Memoirs .- N. F. Reid and Hudson.

Education. - Deems, Tucker, Burton, Carson, N. F. Reid. C. P. Jones and Frost. Sabbath Schools-Carraway and T. W. Moore. Bible Cause.—Langdon and W. H. Bobbitt.

Tract Cause.—Tillett and Andrews. Necessitous Cases.—Doub and Jordan Pastoral Address.—Heflin, Burton and Floyd. The accounts from the publishing House and Tract ociety were referred to the appropriate committees.

The Rev. Messrs. Craven, Moore, Arnold and Burton, local preachers were admitted on trial in the travelling connection. Also Rev. Messrs. Gates, Alfred and Moran, local Elders, the latter of Gennessee Conference, were admitted into the travelling conenction. Rev. A. W. Mangum, W. C. Gannon, G. W. Heptinstall, J. F. Smith, R. G. Barret, Samuel Robertson

and A. D. Betts, passed examination of character, and were continued on probation. The following were elected to deacon's orders, and admitted into full connection: M. L. Wood, Jos. Wheeler, T. L. Triplet, J. Wheeler, M. J. Hunt, J. B. Bobbitt, W. H. Hight,

M. E. Thomas, J. L. Newby, J. A. Carraway, J. C. Thomas and W. D. Machen. THURSDAY, Dec. 3rd. A complaint of mal-administration was presented through Dr. Hooper by the Quarterly Conference of presiding officer he can't well be excelled. ruled out the evidence of two witnesses, at a certain trial at Hillsboro', on the ground that they were interested.—

The Bishop sustained Mr. Burton. The Rev. Wm. Closs then filed a bill of complaint against the same gentleman—the Rev. Robt. O. Burton as follows :

"I charge Rev. Robt. O. Burton with Mal-adminis tration in conducting an investigation of charges against Rev. P. W. Archer, at Henderson in March last. Specification 1st-In having refused to investigate harge 1st in the bill of charges against Rev. P. W. Archer, which bill a resolution of the N. C. Conference referred to him for investigation.

Specification 2nd—In having admitted exparte testinony after having given me assurance that no exparte

testimony would be admitted. Specification 3d-In having suppressed testimony by uling that a witness for the defence, viz: Rev. J. P. Moore, was not bound to answer questions when crossexamined by myself, of which ruling, said witness availed himself, and refused to answer.

Specification 4th-In allowing a witness for the dehad been read and approved by himself, and pending the discussion, and after I had used said testimony to show proved the guilt of the accused.

Specification 5th—That after the testimony had been closed and arguments submitted on both sides he, introluced a new witness in behalf of the accused. Specification 6th—i'hat after the parties had retired e remained with the committee and took part in their

deliberations in making up their decision. Mr. Burton entered minutely, in his opening speech into an investigation of these charges

The first specification, he submitted, could not be entertained for its indefiniteness, and wished to know whether the Bishop would entertain, but the Bishop declined to make any discision for the present.

To the second specification he replied affirmatively—he had admitted exparte testimony after having been advised to do so by a certain Bishop whose name we have not now at command. This exparte testimony, it appears, was a certificate from certain gentlemen at Pittsboro', derogatory to the piety of Rev. W. Closs, the reading of which was allowed by Mr. Burton.

therein named, Rev. J. P. Moore, did not answer any solicitude. questions when cross-examined. He, Burton had ruled that Mr. Moore was not bound to answer one question and the accused were equally severe on each other, sayby which, if answered, he would divulge a confidential conversation communicated to him as the counseller and friend of Mr. Archer.

Specification fourth, was also false-incorrect. The estimony, (at Archer's trial) was closed, and while Mr. Closs was commenting on it, Mr. Blake, one of the Committee, suggested that he, Mr. Closs, had misunderstood one of the witnesses, whereupon said witness, Rev. . P. Moore was called on and allowed to explain his wn language, which he did by requesting that certain words therein, should be placed in quotation marks, which was done without addition, alteration, or erasure. Specification fifth, Mr. Burton admitted that a witness had been introduced after the testimony had been closed and argument submitted. But it was done only on the affimation of the accused who had just then learned that Dr. Morgan Closs, one of the witnesses, had suppressed part of a certain statement made to him by Rev. R. T. Heffin and equally injurious to said Heflin, to the affiant and to Geo. May of Pittsboro'. one of the gentlemen who had signed the certificate derogatory to the piety of Rev. W. Closs. That he, Mr. Morgan Closs had testified in the trial that Mr. Heflin told him (Closs) that Mr. Geo. May was the keeper of a grog shop and Billiard table, whereas, Mr. Heflin had told him (Closs) that when he (Heflin) left Pittsboro', some year or two before, said May was the keeper of a grogshop and Billiard table, and that he regretted so worthy a man should engage in such a business, and further that he regarded said May as a man of veracity. On this affirmation of the accused, he, Mr. Burton did admit the testimony of a new witness, not more in behalf of the accused, however, than in be-T. Heflin. If the witness Closs had suppressed that to stand or fall by it. part of Mr. Hellin's statement that was necessary to a full elimination of the truth, he deemed it due to all the parties concerned—to Mr. Heflin, Mr. May, Mr. Archer and even to the Rev. M. Closs that it should be known. For these reasons he had admitted a new a special session of the territorial Legislature to be held witness, after the testimony had been closed and argument submitted, and he submitted it now to the Conference to decide whether he was right or wrong.

Specification sixth, Mr. Burton admitted that he had remained with the Committee during their deliberations, ly successful visit to St. Petersburg. He has had an inbut denied positively that he had attempted to bias their decision. This charge he said involved the compast policy, and for the present must be endured; it will be their own fault if another revulsion should find them in a like Bishop also. Mr. Closs having disavowed all intentions to implicate the committee, the Bishop entertained the charge and Mr. Purton and Mr. Purt As an additional restraint upon the tendency of the banks to over-issue, as well as for the purpose of keeping an ample supply of specie in constant circulation, the suppression of all bank notes under the denomination of twenty dollars is recommended to the consideration of those under whose furnished each member to make up his own judgment on the testimojurisdiction these State institutions exist.

The sum of 43,500 was appropriated at the last session of the suppression of the claims of personal trecognized the superiority of the claims of personal trecognized the superiority of the claims of personal trecognized the superiority of the claims of merit over aristocratic pretension. In this latter respect, however, the Chaevalier has been discovered not to be wanting. He is said to have established his title to opinion according to his own judgment on the testimony submitted to their consideration.

W. HERREY Jecom

The hour for recess having arrived Conf ed, and the evening session was devoted to the transaction of business by the several committees and to devotional exercises in the several churches, which, we may as well say here, were kept up morning, noon and night during the entire session.

FRIDAY, DEC. 4th. Conference met at 9 o'clock. After devotional exercises and the transaction of some ordinary business, Rev. Dr. Sehon, a gentleman of noble stature, fine intellect and commanding appearance, was introduced to the Conference, whose members rose to receive him. He then addressed them briefly but in eloquent strains, moving many to tears. We regret that we can't make room for a synopsis of his soul-stirring speech, but short as it was we are denied the pleasure, for lack of space. He spoke of missions and other matters equally interesting to the church of Christ, and left in the hearts of his audience a

deep regret that he quit so soon. Rev. Mr. Baily of Va., was also introduced to the Conference, who acknowledged his formal reception with a grateful, silent bow-often more eloquent and signifi eant than words

The Rev. Wm. Closs then entered on his argument in reply to the opening speech of Mr. Burton yesterday, and occupied the attention of the Conference and a dense crowd of spectators till the hour for recess. We cannot presume to give even an outline of his argument, which was confessedly characterized by much ability and deep ingenuity. He defended his specifications against the charge of indefiteness and maintained that if it was wrong to entertain his first charge against Mr. Archer. namely : "Imorality-in making statements injurious to me as a christian minister," then it was wrong in Bishop Pierce to entertain the specifications against Dr. Deems at Pittsboro'. He also cited the ruling of Bishop Andrew in the case of Dr. Smith at Petersburg, and of Bishop Early in the case of Dr. Deems at Greensboro'. as cases in point and making directly in favor of his specifications as being sufficiently specific. During the delivery of his speech much incidental and irrevalent matter was introduced which brought Rev. Messrs. Moore, Blake, Campbell, Carter and Deems, severally to their

feet for explanation. In the course of his remarks he charged, among other things, not set forth in the specification, that Mr. Burton had attempted to prevent one of his witnesses from attending the trial. The name of the witness being demanded, Mr. Closs said it was Oscar J. Brant, who. being questioned by Mr. Burton, stated that he did not so consider it—he did not think that Mr. Burton had at all interferred to prevent his attendance as a witnessif he had wanted to go as a witness, he would have gone any how. The hour for recess having arrived, it was prolonged to give time to Mr. Closs to close his argument. His speech throughout was listened to with breathless attention on account of the deep interest the case had excited in the public mind. At the conclusion of his speech. Conference adjourne, and the evening of this day was devoted to the transaction of ordinary matters.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5th. This day was devoted exclusively to the affairs of the

SUNDAY, Dec. 6th. Bishop Pierce preached at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Rail Road shed to one of the largest congregations we ever saw assembled in Goldsboro'. His situation was every way unfavorable for speaking, and we could but regret that such an eloquent speaker, profound scholar and distinguished Divine as Bishop Pierce is acknowledged to be, should have been subjected to so many annoyances as he had necessarily to contend with. Our readers may learn the extent of this annoyance when we tell them that an extra train arrived during the delivery of his discourse and had to pass almost directly through the middle of the vast congregation. Notwithstanding this he maintained the most perfect self-possession, seeming to say, "none of these things move me." He preached a good practical sermon, and we will say, once for all, that in this instance as in every other one, where he appeared before the people, he gave unbounded satisfaction. A more prepossessing appearance is possessed by no living man, while in administrative talents or as a

MONDAY, DEC. 7th. Conference met at the usual hour, and after the usual preliminary business had been transacted, Mr. Burton commenced his speech in reply to that of Mr. Closs delivered on Friday. He spoke until the hour for recess, having then reached only the fifth specification. He met

all the charges preferred against him with much ability and apparent candor, justifying himself where he admitted their truth or attempting to refute them where he alleged their falsity. He referred to the decisions of Bishops Pierce, Early, and Andrews to sustain his positions, and also to the scriptures and the discipline of the Church. He alledged that Mr. Closs had entirely misunderstood or totally misapplied the ruling of Bishop Pierce in the case of Dr. Deems at Pittsboro', and read the charges and specifications there made against Dr. Deems to show that they were specific and that they bore no analogy whatever to the specifications of Dr. Closs against himself. While he alleged he was in the best of humor, he did not forget to speak pointedly, and, in some instances very plainly and with much severity on the course pursued by his accusor. Throughout his enfence, Rev. J. P. Moore, to change his testimony after it tire speech he showed himself a gentleman of strong reasoning powers and possessing an analytic mind of no ordinary capacity. The time had been more than once extended to enable him to close but to no avail. The fifth and sixth specifications had to lie over till

TUESDAY, DEC. 8th. When Mr. Burton resumed his argument which again occupied the Conference till the hour and beyond the hour for recess. He concluded however, and the Conference adjourned till 3 o'clock.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, and Rev Mr. Closs entered on the delivery of his concluding speech. He went over much of the same ground traversed on Friday, but fortifying his positions by all the arguments the nature of the case would allow, and by all the authorities at his command. Outsiders generall believe he had the efficient aid of Dr. Deems as the were much in conversation while Mr. Burton was speak ing. Mr. Closs is himself an ingenious and able speak er, and he evidently brought all his powers to bear upon the accused. As we go to press he is still speaking, and we must therefore await the decision of the Bishop until Specification third, Mr. Burton, alleged, contained a our next issue. It is needless to say, that it is looked false charge—if it means to charge that the witness for by those who have listened to the trial with deep

> We will take occasion to add here that the accuser ing, respectively, many things which, in our judgment might as well have been withheld. Their innuendoes and harsh language we omit to record, as well for their own sake as for that of the cause in which they are

> Of the multitude that was present, we have alread spoken. Of the eloquent sermons and lectures of the Bishop, Dr. Deems, Mr. Sehon, Mr. Moran and others we have not room to speak now. Our citizens have enjoyed a time of intellectual and spiritual feasting, and we hope none of the strangers who attended the Conference were sent empty away.

St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The Democrat received letters to-night containing two proclamations from Gen. Calnoun, specifying the manner in which the election on the 21st inst. for the submission of the constitution formed by the Lecompton Convention, and the election on the first Monday in January next for State officers are to be held; also, giving the names of the county commissioners for each county in the Territory.

At a mass convention held at Leavenworth on the 27th ultimo, a resolution was passed requesting the Territorial Legislature to meet at Lecompton on the 3d of December. The resolution was adopted under the belief that acting Governor Stanton would recognize the Legislature so convened. Gen. Lane, at the same meeting, offered a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, pledging the members of the convention, in case the acting Governor, Mr. Stanton, declines to convene the Legislature as requestee, to put the government. half of the character of May and in justice to Rev. R. as prepared by the Topeaka convention, in motion, and

A democratic convention was called to meet on the 24th inst. The Democrat also learns from private sources that acting Gov. Stanton had issued a proclamation calling

WIKOFF.-The Chevalie Wikoff (says the New York Herald) has returned to London, after a brief but socialterview with the Czar, dined with Count Nesselrode, dis-